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Defensive Role for Vietnam GIs After May 1, '71

By Warren Rogers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Defense Department officials said yesterday that U.S. forces in Vietnam will halt all offensive combat operations by next May 1, fighting thereafter only to protect themselves and their bases.

Mansfield ears Future in Cambodia

Full-Fledged War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader, said today that U.S. support of Cambodian military forces could lead the United States into a full-fledged war.

He said that the President "knows what is being done" and that this kind of support "will be withdrawn completely" by June 30.

At the deadline Mr. Nixon or withdrawal of U.S. forces their assault against Communist sanctuaries inside Cambodia.

Mr. Mansfield said he understood the President to have decided there would be no U.S. military involvement other than "aiding the Cambodians" in their fight against Communist forces.

Mr. Mansfield said he believed the President "is not aware of what is going on in Cambodia at the moment."

Ziegler Sees No Change

Mr. Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said yesterday that there was no change in the policy of using American planes for air strikes against Communist supply lines.

Mr. Ziegler added, "Government spokesmen have stated often that there might be ancillary effects from interdiction methods."

Mr. Ziegler was asked whether the United States was conducting aerial support in Cambodia.

Mr. Ziegler replied, "I don't think I said that."

Mr. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., recalled no Nixon statement barring the use of tactical strategic air force in Cambodia.

Goldwater said a network of dry lines inside Cambodia leads to Vietnam.

He suggested that these might be the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Mr. Goldwater said that in which U.S. support missions reportedly have been flown.

He said that the President has said of this, "Sen. Goldwater."

He said that we not only should defend it, but we should be willing to defend it, because we are attacking the common enemy."

He said that the enemy is the same in Laos, Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia.

The fact that President Nixon has a poll timetable is not news, Pentagon sources said. They said key dates have been divulged in dribs and drabs, although the whole scheme has not been pulled together publicly.

The question cropped up again in former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's bid for the Senate in Minnesota. Mr. Humphrey's Republican opponent, Rep. Clark MacGregor, reportedly said at a GOP meeting that "within ten months there will be no American ground combat troops committed in Southeast Asia."

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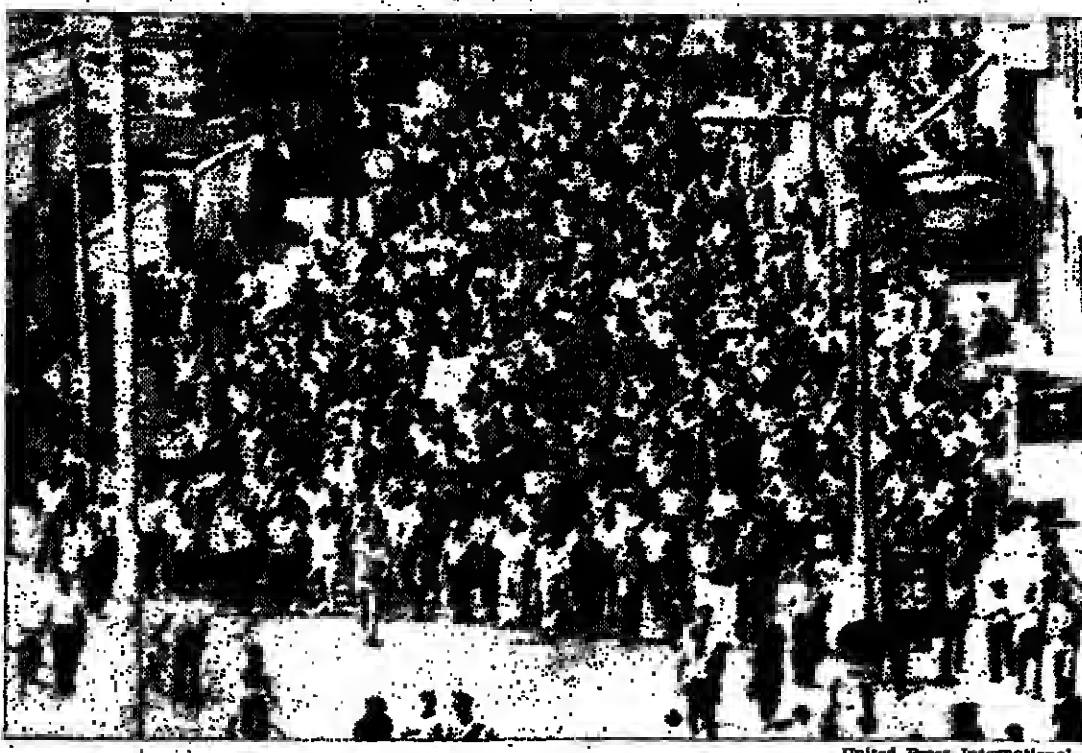
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MARCHING THROUGH MESTRE—Thousands of workers march through the Venice suburb of Mestre during a one-day strike protesting the shooting of two strikers by police Tuesday. The strikers blocked road and rail routes to Venice. Story Page 4.

Stewardesses Fly to Promote Tourism in U.S.

ROME, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Five stewardesses from United Airlines began flying on Alitalia flights in Europe today to urge passengers to visit the United States.

Alitalia hostesses flew on United flights in the United States during the month of June, telling passengers there about the beauties of Italy.

Both companies hope to generate more traffic through their stewardess exchange. The foreign stewardesses in both cases did not replace local girls, but were supplementary crew members.

Colombo Today Will Present 4-Party Center-Left Cabinet

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Premier-designate Emilio Colombo worked today on choosing the coalition cabinet he is expected to present here tomorrow.

Mr. Colombo's allies expressed serious doubts as to how long he could hold the four-party center-left coalition together in the face of political rivalries, economic problems and labor unrest.

Mr. Colombo, a 50-year-old Christian Democrat, won the approval last night of his own party and of the Republicans, Socialists and Social Democrats for a joint platform on which to end the month-old government crisis.

When they return to work in September, however, the new cabinet ministers face a wide range of serious problems, not the least of which is the bitter, and only temporarily submerged, quarrel between Socialists and Social Democrats over how to deal with the Communist party.

"It is not enough to sign a treaty," an editorial in *l'Espresso* said, in reference to the Colombo compromise that makes the national alliance firmly anti-Communist but permits the Socialists to make common political cause with leftist groups at the local level.

"It is essential that everyone involved really work to honor it." With the danger of an inflationary spiral becoming a runaway price surge, the new government must give "priority to defending the Italian currency and putting strict limits on wasteful public spending," wrote *la Stampa*, of Turin.

Hopeful that militant labor unions would give Mr. Colombo a honeymoon, the paper added: "The tensions of the country will not end tomorrow, but one can nevertheless hope for a September of peace if not of peace."

The second day of serious labor violence, outside union control, at Porto Marghera and Mestre near Venice, as well as continued public service strikes in Palermo and sporadic violence in Reggio Calabria, made the hope of peace appear somewhat wishful.

Acknowledging that Mr. Colombo is a clever man, Socialist Sen. Paolo Vigorelli commented in a *Genoa* paper, "To resolve some of the basic problems that trouble Italian society, we do not need cleverness but courage."

From labor's point of view, said Bruno Storici, secretary of the moderate, centrist Italian Confederation of Labor Unions, it is not "possible to talk officially of peace."

In a magazine interview in which he repeated the demands that the unions have made for prompt and costly reforms in schooling, health care, housing and transport, Mr. Storici also said, "If the government commits itself to a continuing reform activity and if it negotiates seriously with the unions, it is possible to imagine that union tension will slacken, and strikes will be substantially reduced."

The two are scheduled for a hearing at a juvenile session of district court tomorrow. The spokesman said police served summonses on the teen-agers.

The charges were said to be juvenile delinquency by reason of being present where narcotics were kept, illegal possession of marijuana and conspiracy.

The action was part of a roundup by Barnstable and state police.

Will Stand by Him

Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, mother of the arrested boy, said in a statement she will stand by her son.

She declared, "Naturally, I was distressed to learn last night that my son had been charged with having been in possession of marijuana on the tenth of last month."

"This is, of course, a matter for the authorities to decide. But Bobby is a fine boy. We have all been proud of him and I will stand by him."

"My concern is also for my nephew [his Shriver boy] and the other members of the family."

Cease-Fire in Mideast Expected in a Few Days

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 5 (Reuters).—The proposed 90-day Middle East cease-fire will almost certainly go into effect within a few days and preliminary peace talks will begin shortly afterwards, UN diplomatic sources said today.

They said that Gunbar Jarling, the UN Middle East representative, had impressed on Arab and Israeli delegates his wish to expedite discussions, preferably by having them begin at the foreign minister level.

Mr. Jarling's peace mission has not yet been officially reactivated. But this is considered to be only a formality which will follow quickly on the request of the Big Four powers that UN Secretary-General U Thant act upon the American peace proposals that have been accepted by Egypt, Jordan and Israel.

The UN representatives of the United States, Russia, France and Britain met this afternoon for the first time since they began their initiative 16 months ago.

They agreed that Mr. Jarling should resume his peacemaking mission following "the latest developments, which are favorable."

U.S. Ambassador Charles Yost read to reporters the text of a handwritten communiqué agreed on by the four delegates after the meeting at his residence, which lasted more than three hours.

He said he would go later tonight to Mr. Thant to report on the outcome of the discussions.

Occupying a room in UN headquarters only a few steps from Mr. Thant's executive suite, Mr. Jarling received the delegates of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Lebanon in separate conferences.

On his instructions, none of them would disclose to reporters any details of what was discussed.

The implementation of the cease-fire called for in the American plan is the key to the start of indirect peace negotiations. Informants said today that the only thing holding this up was the question of supervision.

The UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) has military observers provided by several countries on duty in the Gaza Canal and along the Syrian front, but none on the Israel-Jordan line.

There has been talk of strengthening UNTSO, but some sources said that the UN now was leaning more toward electronic surveillance. This could be done by both the United States and Russia. The informants were reluctant to discuss technical details.

Mr. Jarling was said to have given no formal indication to the parties about his preference for a venue for the foreign ministers' talks. One theory today was that he would visit the foreign ministers in Cairo, Amman, Tel Aviv and perhaps Beirut for an opening round and then return to New York to await them here.

The foreign ministers are scheduled to attend the 25th session of the UN General Assembly, which opens on Sept. 15.

There has been speculation that Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Jordanian Premier Abdel Momen Rifai and Israeli Premier Golda Meir may decide to attend the assembly during a special jubilee commemorative period due to begin Oct. 14.

Optimism continued high today that Mr. Jarling would bring the two sides to a settlement, but diplomats cautioned against the expectation of an early accord.

They said the obstacles were so enormous, not least of them the emotional and psychological blocks on both sides, that it would be unrealistic to expect progress at more than a snail's pace.

Over Nasser Policy

2 Guerrilla Groups In Clash in Jordan

AMMAN, Aug. 5 (AP).—Two guerrilla groups, one supporting President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and the other opposing him, fought each other during the night in northern Jordan, guerrilla sources reported today.

It was the first report of fighting between the Palestinian guerrillas since a rift developed in the Arab world over Mr. Nasser's acceptance of the American peace proposals for the Middle East.

The sources said the fighting was between the left-wing Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which strongly opposes the Egyptian leader, and the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, which backs Mr. Nasser.

Sources in the Popular Front and the Action Organization gave conflicting versions of last night's clash but agreed one Popular Front man died and several others from both groups were wounded.

Action Organization officials claimed one of their patrols on its way to Israel was ambushed by the Popular Front, which used machine guns and rockets.

The fighting spread to the nearby town of Irbid and continued sporadically during the night, the sources reported.

Popular Front officials said fighting broke out when the Action Organization tried to arrest some of its own men who had gone over to the Popular Front.

Issam Sarrafawi, leader of the Action Organization, warned last week he would not allow any demonstration or other activity hostile to Mr. Nasser.

Sources who belong to a group which was not involved in the clash described the situation between the antagonists as "very serious."

Shortly after reports of the clash swept through Amman this morning, a ten-minute burst of firing was heard in the Jebel Amman (Amman Hill) area. Tonight it was reported no one was injured in this clash between the groups.

The Popular Front last week charged that Mr. Nasser had closed its offices in Cairo. It claimed a large number of Egyptian intelligence agents had arrived in Amman to boost Action Organization activities against their group.

"They are trying to build up the Action Organization into a big thing," said one Popular Front leader.

The Action Organization is a small group that has specialized in sniping at Israeli troops across the Jordan River and in spectacular attacks on Israeli property abroad. Its commandos are said to number only a few hundred as against the several thousand of the Popular Front.

U.S. Signs Spain Pact Today
Over Protest by Fulbright

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The State Department announced today that the United States and Spain will sign a new agreement tomorrow providing for continuing American use of military bases in Spain.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, immediately protested that the State Department had misled and shown disrespect for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in "rushing" to sign the agreement before there could be any rational public discussion of the proposed new military arrangement between the two countries.

Despite the signing of the agreement, Sen. Fulbright said he would continue to press for action on his amendment. It is to be a reassessment of foreign commitments and the right of the executive branch to enter into them without congressional approval, he said. "Spain is where it should start."

The agreement—the product of months of negotiations between the two governments and now the object of a new foreign policy confrontation between the Foreign Relations Committee chairman and the executive branch—will be signed tomorrow at the State Department by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Gregorio Lopez Bravo, the Spanish foreign minister.

In advance of the signing ceremony, the State Department refused to make public the text of the agreement. But on the basis of earlier reports by American officials here and in Madrid, it is known that the agreement—an extension of an arrangement first entered into in 1953—will provide for five more years of American use of two Air Force bases and a naval base in Spain.

In return, the United States will provide military and economic assistance to Spain as well as pledge to "support the defense system" of Spain. The exact amount of the aid is in dispute. Sen. Fulbright has placed the amount at close to \$400 million over the next five years. State Department officials indicated the total was closer to \$175 million—\$125 million in credits and \$50 million in military and economic grants.

Contending that the agreement contains at least implied military commitments to the Spanish government, the Arkansas Democrat has moved to block the agreement unless it is submitted as a treaty subject to Senate approval.

The State Department said today that the base arrangement is being entered into as an executive agreement, which need not be approved by the Senate.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy flew to Providence, R.I., this morning and drove to Hingham Port to confer with Mrs. Ethel Kennedy and other members of the family.



BEHIND THE HEADLINE—Attorney Daye Shinn, who brought into the court the newspaper displayed by Charles Manson. He was sentenced to 3 nights in prison.

hearing and invite President Nixon to it to state whether the chief executive consulted with Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Bvella J. Younger before making the Denver statement on Monday.

As he did yesterday, Mr. Kanarak suggested the President's remarks had been "politically motivated" to assist Mr. Younger in his campaign for state attorney general.

"It seems to me there lurks behind what he did something that is politically motivated, or a strategy to bring Mr. (Charles) 'Tex' Watson to this courtroom," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Huey Newton Free On Bail and New Trial Is Ordered

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A Black Panther party leader, Huey Newton, was freed on \$50,000 bail today after serving nearly two years in jail for voluntary manslaughter in the shooting of a policeman.

Mr. Newton, 28, was also ordered to stand trial again on the manslaughter count.

Mr. Newton, who founded the Panthers in Oakland's black ghetto five years ago, had been in custody since October, 1967, when he was arrested for allegedly shooting dead John Frey, a white policeman, in a pre-dawn street tussle.

He was sentenced to between two and 15 years imprisonment. An appeals court overturned the conviction because of judicial error.

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Defense Lawyers Fail Again to Win Tate Slaying Mistrial

By John Kendall

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5.—Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older again demoted today for a mistrial in the La Bianca murder trial to and admonished jurors to any newspaper headline they have seen.

A judge explained that the main point is not whether they have seen a headline, but whether they can render a fair impartial verdict based on the case.

Individual examination of the jurors and six alternates today had satisfied him that they would be able to do so, he said.

Mr. Older did not mention that in his admonition to the jury, he instructed them to ignore any newspaper headlines about the case.

It was Mr. Older's decision in Denver that defendant Charles Manson was "guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders, but not reason" which prompted the demotion, even though the

President later said he had not intended to comment on the culture's guilt or innocence.

Paul Fitzgerald, attorney for defendant Patricia Krenwinkel, sought a mistrial on grounds that the jury had been exposed to a headline in the Los Angeles Times reading, "Manson Guilty, Nixon Declares," which held the headline up before the jury yesterday.

"It is our contention," Mr. Fitzgerald argued, "that the prejudice was of the most significant kind."

The President, the attorney contended, is an opinion-maker and even though jurors say they will not be affected by what he said, they could be, "subconsciously, subliminally or even unconsciously."

"I feel they (the defendants) cannot receive a fair trial," Mr. Fitzgerald contended.

Manson's attorney, Irving A. Kanarak, called for a mistrial on grounds of constitutional guarantees of due process and right to a fair trial.

He urged the court to hold a

'Unlikely to Reverse'

Bonn Talks in Moscow Termed in 'Third Gear'

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (WP).—The West German-Soviet negotiations on a non-aggression treaty were described tonight as having achieved "substantial results" with "an end in sight."

This characterization was made by the chief spokesman for the German delegation Ruediger von Weizsäcker, following a three-hour meeting this evening between Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel and Andrei Gromyko.

Eastern Policy Backed by 79% In West Germany

BONN, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A public opinion poll shows 79 percent of West Germans support the Bonn government's current contacts with Eastern bloc states aimed at improving relations.

The survey made by the Institute for Applied Social Sciences, said eight percent of people questioned opposed the moves on the grounds that the Communist side was demanding unilateral concessions from West Germany.

The institute, which has close relationships with Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, found that most of the country's younger generation believe West Germany's security will come from easing tension with the Eastern bloc rather than from cementing friendship with the West.

Japan to Get Joint Control Of U.S. Bases

(Continued from Page 1) and assurances to speed the time when the Japanese Diet (parliament) will ratify the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

While, for the foreseeable future, Japan will continue to rely on the U.S. nuclear umbrella and the American Seventh Fleet to deter a major war, he said it is time for Japan itself to defend its territory against possible conventional attack. But this might take as long as ten years to accomplish.

He stressed that military forces are envisioned as playing only a 20 to 30 percent role in preserving peace in the region. Primary reliance will be placed on expanded Japanese economic and technological aid to bolster the financial and political stability of non-Communist Asian nations, and on active Japanese diplomatic initiatives vis-à-vis Russia, Communist China and possibly North Korea, aimed at reducing frictions and avoiding war.

The new arrangements are expected to involve major bases. The U.S. considers only about ten of the 123 installations as major. These include seven airfields, the naval bases at Sasebo and Yokosuka, and the Zama logistics base.

U.S. Textile Imports Hit Record for June

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile imports into the United States hit a record high in June, the Commerce Department reported today.

They totalled 389 million square yards, 9 percent more than was imported in May, 10 percent higher than in June 1969 and a record high for any month, it reported. Japan led all countries—sending 101 million square yards of cotton, wool and man-made fiber goods to the United States in June.

The figures are bound to add fuel to the drive by congressmen from textile-producing states to push through the pending trade bill that would place quotas on textile imports.

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Israelis Battle Arab Foes on Three Fronts

Air Raids Pound Canal and Jordan

TEL AVIV, Aug. 5 (AP).—Israeli warplanes attacked Arab foes on two fronts today, striking guerrilla bases in Jordan and Egyptian positions along the Suez Canal, the military command reported.

The jets raided "military objectives" in the central canal zone, where the Israelis had lost a fighter-bomber Monday in strikes at SAM-2 missile bases, Tel Aviv said.

The Israelis hit guerrilla bases in Jordan for one hour in reprisal for guerrilla shelling last night of Kfar Ruppin, an Israeli border settlement, the spokesman said.

[Reuters reported from Amman that according to a Jordanian military spokesman, Israeli jets made a machine-gun raid on a main road in the North Jordan Valley. A civilian car traveling along the road was destroyed but there was no loss of life, the Jordanian spokesman said. He added that the Israeli planes were intercepted by ground fire.]

[The UPI quoted a Cairo spokesman as saying that Egyptian artillery knocked out one Israeli tank and killed its crew in an Israeli armored patrol in the northern sector of the canal today. Cairo said that in ensuing air raids, Israeli planes "met with heavy ground fire." Two Egyptian soldiers were wounded in the air attacks, Cairo said.]

Tel Aviv said that in another ground attack last night, mortar fire from Lebanon hit the Israeli border village of Metulla, wounding five Israeli soldiers at a party. The attack was described as the heaviest ever on Metulla.

In another incident on the Lebanese front, Israeli troops killed one member of an infiltrating Arab guerrilla unit in the northeastern corner of the border, the Tel Aviv military said. No Israeli casualties were reported in the firefight. Two guerrillas were slain on the Jordanian border, Tel Aviv said.

The mortar assault last night also damaged several automobiles in Metulla, witnesses reported. The military said fire was returned, but did not give details.

Correspondents in the area said the fire appeared to come from the Lebanese border village of Qala, two miles west of Metulla. Israeli troops raided Qala three weeks ago, blowing up three houses said to have sheltered Arab guerrillas.

Mrs. Meir Is Writing Nixon To Stress Reliance on U.S.

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir is sending a personal letter to President Nixon underlining the reliance Israel is placing on U.S. military and political aid as it prepares for a cease-fire and peace talks.

Senior Israeli officials expressed particular satisfaction in the commitment they said had been received from the White House that Israel would not be required to withdraw a single soldier or airplane from the present cease-fire lines had been reached.

Such an assurance over the President's signature would go far to remove the distrust stirred by Secretary of State William F. Rogers' speech last Dec. 9 in which the United States went on record as favoring a return to the Sinai frontier existing before the 1967 war.

Air of Cautious Optimism
An air of cautious optimism and expectation hung over the Israeli Foreign Ministry this morning after Mrs. Meir's formal report to the national legislature, the Knesset, and the government's message to the United States accepting the Rogers formula for a limited truce and peace talks.

Israel has now staked out its position, and officials awaited the next steps, on the cease-fire from the United States, and on the political front, from the United Nations representative, Gunnar V. Jarring.

Details of the cease-fire between Israel and the United Arab Republic are expected to be worked out in technical discussions between the two sides, through American middlemen. Israeli officials expect this to proceed independently of the moves of Mr. Jarring, on leave as Swedish ambassador to Moscow, to convene both sides for political negotiations.

GEORG JENSEN SILVER

DRIVERS OVER 21 CAN BE SHIPPED AT BAHN EXPORT PRICES

GEORG JENSEN 239 RUE SAINT-HONORE PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE 42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN 15 NEW BOND STREET LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN 101 N. RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS

OMIA DANSE GEORG JENSEN 57 VIA FRANCESCO CRISPI, ROMA



CLASS FOR CAMBODIANS—A South Vietnamese instructor (left) lectures a group of Cambodian soldiers on the use of the carbine. The instructor's directions are translated into Cambodian by the interpreter at right. There are about 10,000 Cambodian soldiers now undergoing training at camps in South Vietnam.

Russia Tells Iraqis It Will Do All It Can for Mideast Peace

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The Soviet Union said today it will do "everything within its power" to aid in the search for an equitable political settlement in the Middle East.

The government pledge was made by First Deputy Premier Kirill T. Maslennikov, a member of the ruling Communist party Politburo, at a lunch given in honor of a high-ranking Iraqi delegation. The Iraqi government opposes the current efforts for a negotiated solution to the crisis and has attacked the United Arab Republic, which has close ties to Moscow.

Mr. Maslennikov's speech was made public tonight by Tass, the Soviet press agency, at about the same time as Big Four representatives were meeting in New York to discuss implementation of a cease-fire in the Middle East as part of

the diplomatic movement toward a negotiated settlement. Possibly trying to avoid direct polemics with the Iraqis, Mr. Maslennikov assailed both the United States and Israel for bearing "the entire responsibility for the dangerous situation that continues to exist in the Middle East."

But then he added: "At the same time, the Soviet government will do everything within its power to facilitate the attainment of a just political settlement of the Middle East conflict, a liquidation of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression, and first of all the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in June, 1967, and a satisfaction of the just rights of the Arab people of Palestine."

The Soviet government, he said, holds the "profound conviction that the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East meets the genuine interests of the Arab peoples and is an imperative condition of the success of progressive socio-economic transformations, of a further consolidation of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement."

Soviet diplomats, in an effort to unify the Arab world around Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's acceptance of the American Middle East initiative, have indicated that this would be the best way to ensure Israeli withdrawal from all occupied lands.

Large Sums Spent
The Russians have also argued that the young Arab states have been forced to spend huge sums on defense that could better be spent on economic development in an atmosphere of peace.

Neither the Iraqis nor the Russians would say how much of the visit of Mr. Thariri's delegation, which arrived yesterday, was planned before or after the latest moves toward peace in the area. On Saturday, Pravda criticized Iraq for opposing Egyptian efforts toward peace and said Baghdad's policy was "incomprehensible."

Arabs Begin Tripoli Talks; Egypt-Iraq Feud Continues

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A day of foreign and defense ministers of five Arab nations got under way here today after two days of delay caused by a major rift in the Arab world.

Two other nations invited to attend—Iraq and Algeria—were absent from the conference table after the failure of last-minute efforts to persuade them to lift their boycott.

They refused to attend in protest against the acceptance by Egypt and Jordan—two of the countries taking part in today's conference—of U.S. proposals for a temporary cease-fire and indirect peace talks with Israel. The other countries participating in this conference of "front-line" Arab states are Libya, Syria and the Sudan.

The Egyptians and Jordanians are more directly involved than any of the other countries in the conflict with Israel, but their decision to explore the possibility of peace has opened up a rift not only among the Arab nations but also among the various Palestinian commando groups who are fighting the Israelis.

Today's conference was originally called to discuss the implementation of a joint defense agreement and mobilizing of Arab military strength against Israel.

After the American peace proposal, it had been widely anticipated that the proposal would also loom large on the agenda. But Egypt made it clear before the conference that it had no intention of allowing its acceptance of the U.S. initiative to become a debating issue.

Today's first three-hour session of the five ended without

B-52s Bomb Ho Chi Minh Trail U.S., Saigon Units Attack on Laos Border

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The United States and South Vietnam have launched a massive air and ground assault along a 200-mile stretch of the Laos border in renewed efforts to block North Vietnamese troops and war supplies destined for South Vietnam and Cambodia.

The South Vietnamese military command announced that several thousand troops from its 1st and 2nd Infantry Divisions and a marine brigade are conducting "several operations" along the Laos border from the Demilitarized Zone southward to points southwest of Da Nang.

Some American troops were said to be taking part in the operation.

At the same time, informed sources disclosed that the thrust of U.S. B-52 bombing strikes has been shifted into Laos during the past few days.

No Results Yet
A spokesman said the ground operations have produced no significant results yet, probably because monsoon rains now prevailing over Laos have slowed North Vietnamese activity.

Bomb-damage assessment from the B-52 strikes was not available either, because of cloud cover. Sources said the South Vietnamese command, on the advice of the United States, has refrained from making any immediate plans to send large-scale ground forces into Laos. The United States does not want to take any new action that would disturb preliminary peace talks now under way in Vietnam aimed at negotiating a settlement of the Laos war. Some diplomats believe that the talks will succeed, but that they will take some time.

Sources said up to 40 B-52 bombers unleashed 1,300 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese supply depots along the Ho Chi Minh Trail inside Laos. The raids ranged from north of the Demilitarized Zone southward to the tri-border region where the frontiers of Laos, South Vietnam and Cambodia meet.

The U.S. military command noted in a communiqué today Communist activity "increased slightly" in the northern provinces of South Vietnam bordering Laos. Some American troops are involved in the operations, it said, but the bulk of the forces are South Vietnamese.

Troops of the U.S. 196th Brigade, American Division, operating with the Vietnamese, came under attack early today at the recently acquired artillery base at Kham Duc, 50 miles southwest of Da Nang and 15 miles from the Laos border.

Moving behind a 60-round mortar barrage, a platoon of about 35 North Vietnamese sappers blazed their way to the perimeter, triggering a two-hour fight in which 15 North Vietnamese and two

Americans were reported killed, and 14 Americans wounded. Light material damage also was reported at the base.

It was the first serious attack on Kham Duc since the base was re-established three weeks ago for operating allied forces.

Cambodian Fighting
While American bombers kept up raids aimed at cutting North Vietnamese supply routes into Cambodia, the Phnom Penh government sent more reinforcements toward Skoun in efforts to retake

the key crossroads town, where fighting has flared for four days. Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces were reported still entrenched in Skoun, 40 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

Fighting appeared to ease at provincial capital of Kamp Thom, 80 miles north of Phnom Penh. Cambodian defenders repelled only harassing mortar attacks. The Viet Cong launched fresh attacks on district to within roughly 50 miles of Phnom Penh.

Not Optimistic—If Cambodia Gets Arms and Ammunition
PHNOM PENH, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Cambodian Premier Lon Nol said today he believes the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong must try to consolidate their position in Cambodia before any renewed offensive against South Vietnam.

But in an interview coinciding with increased battle activity in Cambodia, he said he is optimistic about Cambodia's chances if it obtains adequate arms and ammunition.

The premier left open the possibility of peace negotiations with the Communists before a complete North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troop withdrawal.

He gave the minimum demands for peace as withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia, elimination of Communist bases and recognition of his government by Hanoi and Peking.

Tied to Vietnam War
Asked if he felt the Communists must attack in Cambodia before making a renewed offensive in South Vietnam, Gen. Nol replied: "Yes. Because if they take Cambodia they can recruit more Vietnamese, they can recruit more Chinese here."

"And," he added with a laugh, "they can, by one means or another, buy some more Cambodians." The premier said Cambodia's most pressing need is for arms and ammunition. The government proposes to organize and arm defense forces, he added.

Restating his government's desire for neutrality, he said the war in Cambodia can be described as escalating because not only Viet Cong and North Vietnamese are in the country, but the Pathet Lao is also taking part.

The Communists must stop aggression in Cambodia and also stop using Cambodia for aggression against its neighbors, Gen. Nol said.

U.S. Aid
He said United States intervention has helped, because the Americans eliminated bases and

Laos Chief Rejects Plan Of Leftists

VIENTIANE, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Laotian government today rejected negotiations proposed by left leader Prince Souphanouvong, official sources said.

The sources said the decision made when Premier Souvanna Phouma met with his cabinet day and discussed the proposals delivered by a special envoy of Prince Souphanouvong, leader of the Pathet Lao.

The government will instead, after its own proposals, the summit meeting rejected.

They said, Prince Souvanna informed the leftists tomorrow of government proposals and rejection of the leftist proposal for summit meeting.

Prince Souphanouvong, proponent of a three-stage meeting to begin the Laotian conflict but did not indicate a place for the meeting, set conditions for its holding, officials said.

For the first stage of negotiations, Prince Souphanouvong proposed preparatory talks to discuss the place and agenda for amicable talks of both sides.

The second stage pertains to meeting of the ambassadors to discuss general questions like conference of all political parties, Laos.

The third and final stage is intended to negotiate an end to Laotian war, the sources said.

Hanoi Units Seize Outpost
VIENTIANE, Aug. 5 (AP).—North Vietnamese troops seized Laotian outpost 100 miles northeast of Vientiane from U.S.-ported Meo mercenaries for second time in five days early today, informed sources said.

A unit, which the source described as "newly formed and experienced," fled the Tam Eik outpost near the edge of the Plateau de Jarnes Saturday, then recaptured the position Monday.

In the latest attack, the Meo suffered light casualties but abandoning the position to a Communist force of 200 men, sources said.

Meanwhile, troops on a government sweep about 20 miles northeast of the royal capital Luang Prabang contacted a Communist platoon Tuesday night, suffered light casualties, inform sources said. Communist casualties were unknown.

U.S., Spain In Base Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

proved by or submitted to the Senate. Robert J. McCloskey, State Department spokesman, said that since the agreement had been entered into originally in 1953 as an executive agreement between the two governments, it was decided to continue that arrangement in the new agreement.

Privately, State Department officials in opposing the Fulbright move, also stated that to elevate the agreement to a treaty would suggest that the agreement contains more of an American military commitment than is intended by the Nixon administration.

Sen. Fulbright said he first learned that the executive agreement would be signed tomorrow at a meeting yesterday afternoon with Mr. Rogers. He said he was "surprised that a signing date was set for tomorrow, which would totally eliminate the opportunity for any rational public discussion before the administration went ahead." He continued:

"Such a step not only represents continuation of the questionable past policy of making alliances without congressional approval, it also violates the inherent necessity for officials of the executive and legislative branches to respect the position of the other, even in matters over which they disagree."

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Senate Votes \$18 Billion Bill For 23 Federal Agencies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Senate approved two major bills yesterday and sent them to the White House: an \$18 billion measure appropriating for more than 23 federal agencies and a bill extending unemployment insurance to 4.7 million more workers.

In something of a departure from tradition, no Republican appeared on the floor to argue, as Republican leader Hugh Scott did a week ago, that the \$18 billion appropriation represents more of the excessive spending Mr. Nixon has accused Congress of.

Sen. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said then he thought the measure was a danger of being vetoed, but Sen. John O. Pastore, D., R.I., told the Senate before final passage on a

70-10-8 roll call that he doubted Mr. Nixon would kill the measure with his third veto.

Sen. Scott voted for the bill, while the assistant Republican leader Robert Griffin voted against it.

"This is a domestic program," said Sen. Pastore, floor manager of the bill. "We spend millions and millions abroad. We can spend a little on domestic programs this one time."

Money for 23 Agencies

The bill, which funds 23 agencies, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the space agency, exceeds Mr. Nixon's budget requests by \$541 million.

The final \$18 billion figure is a compromise between a total of \$18.6 billion originally approved by the Senate and \$17.4 billion originally approved by the House.

The bill includes \$1.35 billion for urban renewal. The administration asked for \$1 billion, the amount approved by the House. The Senate added that to \$1.7 billion.

It provides \$500 million for water and sewage treatment facilities in towns of 5,500 to 20,000 population. The administration asked for \$150 million.

The biggest single item in the bill is \$49 million for the Veterans' Administration. This includes an increase of \$80 million over the administration request for veterans' medical care.

Some \$326 billion is provided for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which is \$64 million below what the administration sought.

The unemployment insurance bill not only extends coverage to more workers but also provides extra benefits when jobless levels are high.

The 50-19 Senate vote completed congressional action on a compromise version which the House passed, 368 to 2, on July 23.

The bill had been stalled for three months chiefly because of decision of the Senate-House conferees to delete a Senate provision which would have made a start on extending coverage to farm workers.

Those voting against the measure in the Senate were not opposed to it but were trying to send it back to conference in an effort to get this provision restored.

The new coverage in the bill would extend to workers in firms with one or more employees (at present the test is 10 or more); additional agricultural processing workers; to employees of non-profit organizations, state hospitals, colleges and universities and county and municipal institutions and to some Americans working abroad.

GIs in Cambodia May Get Tax Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The Treasury Department proposed yesterday a regulation which would extend income tax benefits to U.S. servicemen and their families in the fighting in Cambodia.

The 32,000 U.S. servicemen who were involved in Cambodia are now prevented from counting this toward income tax benefits because Cambodia has not been designated a "combat zone." The new regulation would include service subjecting a man to hostile fire "in support of a combat zone."

The benefits are exemption from income tax for up to \$500 a month for those serving in Cambodia, and remission of income taxes for up to three years for those who were killed in the Cambodian fighting.

Back Us or We May Shoot To Kill, U.S. Policeman Says

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 5 (AP).—The national president of the Fraternal Order of Police said yesterday that law officers may start a shoot-to-kill campaign if they do not receive more public support.

"Unless the courts will stop this permissiveness, unless the people we work for are going to back us up, then the feeling of police is maybe we better resort to the old Mexican 'deguello'—a shoot-out in which we take no prisoners," said Sgt. John Harrington, of the Philadelphia Police Department.

"Deguello" is defined by the Holt Rinehart and Winston Spanish-English dictionary as "throat-cutting, massacre or slaughter."

Sgt. Harrington told a Louisiana Fraternal Order of Police convention declared open war on police.

He blamed much of the crime in the country on the "appalling" permissiveness of the courts and the paroling of criminals with lengthy police records.

"There is a thin line between civilization and the jungle," Sgt. Harrington said. "The line is law and order."

Sgt. Harrington urged police and veterans organizations to begin a drive to "make this country what it used to be—a place to bring up our children."

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TOP WELCOME—President Nixon greeting Congolese President Joseph Mobutu at the White House. Mr. Nixon hailed him as the "young leader of a young country."

As Senate Mulls Safeguard Curb

Pentagon Reveals the Army Is Developing a Better ABM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The U.S. Army has started work on a new, improved anti-ballistic missile system designed to replace Safeguard, the vastly costly system it has just started to build.

The new system, called Hardtack, would cost the same as or a little more than Safeguard, the weapon which has provided a platform for the military spending debate through much of the 91st Congress.

Existence of the new ABM system was disclosed in secret testimony by Army research and development officials to the House Appropriations Committee.

Opponents of the ABM say the administration should stop work on Safeguard now and devote its resources to the new system. But Army officials say if they keep doing that, they will never get anything built.

Like Safeguard, the new ABM—now in the "concept formulation" stage—would protect U.S. missile silos against an enemy's preemptive strike. The difference would be that Hardtack would employ more, but smaller and cheaper, radars and computers than those being used by Safeguard.

The radar-computer units, which guide Sprint interceptor missiles, would be so numerous that it would be unattractive for an enemy to try to knock them out.

Attractive Targets

The Safeguard radars and computers are large and expensive. Some scientists fear they would make easy, attractive targets in any enemy attempt to overwhelm the ABM and then paralyze the retaliatory missiles in their silos.

The Army officials, led by Assistant Secretary R. L. Johnston, said they recognized this as a possible deficiency if the Soviet Union increases the accuracy of its missiles and the number of warheads each missile carries.

That, they said, is why Hardtack is being developed. "By being given the assignment to handle a smaller portion of the battlefield," testified J. B. Gish, the director of the Hardtack project, "the whole engagement becomes easier for the technology to handle and, at the same time, since they are given a smaller assignment, it is far

cheaper than the Safeguard components and we can afford to proliferate them. This complicates the enemy's task."

Opponents of the ABM, led by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., said this is what they had been arguing all along—that the Safeguard system is too big and unwieldy to accomplish its task of protecting the land-based American strategic deterrent.

Defense officials, however, contend that Safeguard is the only ABM now ready for deployment—and they say something must be fielded now to guard the United States until a better system is developed.

Mansfield's Pleas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—Democratic Majority Leader Mike Mansfield pleaded with the Senate yesterday to kill Nixon administration proposals to enlarge the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system. But he also asked it to permit work to go forward at two ABM sites approved last year.

Sen. Mansfield, one of the first speakers after introduction of the Cooper-Hart amendment to block widening of the Safeguard to additional sites, said: "The Cooper-Hart amendment goes about 80 percent toward the administration point of view on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks," he said.

He was referring to arguments made by presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger that, if the Senate killed Safeguard, it would take out of the President's hands a "bar-gaining chip" which the U.S. could use at the SALT parleys to get the Russians to agree to a mutual limitation or ban on ABM deployment.

Soviet Ship Held After Collision

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The provincial government yesterday obtained a warrant to detain a Russian freighter charged with being responsible for a weekend collision with a ferry, which killed three persons.

A writ, filed in provincial court by a government attorney, said the collision between the freighter Sergey Yezmin and the Queen of Victoria was "caused by the negligent navigation of those in charge" of the Soviet vessel. The writ did not name the officers.

The Vancouver sheriff's office then issued a warrant directing that the ship be placed in the custody of the marshal of British Columbia and held in port pending further action. The government is seeking compensation for damages suffered in the collision.

2 German Climbers Die

EVOLINE, Switzerland, Aug. 5 (AP).—Two West German climbers plunged 1,200 feet to their deaths from the Dent-Blanche range of mountains in the Valais Alps Monday.

This brought to 11 the number of climbers killed in the Swiss Alps during the past nine days.

AFL-CIO Says Mitchell Tries To Silence Unions Politically

By Damon Stetson

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The executive council of the AFL-CIO accused Attorney General John N. Mitchell yesterday of seeking to silence the American trade union movement for purely political purposes.

The council's charge was contained in a statement in defense of the Seafarers' International Union which, along with eight officers, was indicted in June by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn for an alleged conspiracy to make political contributions in violation of federal law.

The council noted that the indictment charged, among other things, that in the national election of 1968 the Seafarers' Union through its Political Activity Donation Account contributed a total of \$20,000 to Republican campaign committees and a like amount to Democratic committees.

The council asserted that the indictment could be read only as a device to coerce working men and women and their unions "to forgo their basic constitutional rights. While attacking the union movement, the council charged, the attorney general had refused to move against Republican campaign committees that did not file their reports on time during the 1968 campaign in violation of the law."

"This is all of a piece with the trend of administration policy, which is to monopolize the press and the air waves by silencing its critics," the council said.

"We will not be cowed," the council statement said. "We are going to continue to exercise our basic rights and we are going to aid the defense of those labor organizations which become the chosen targets of the Justice Department."

The council pointed out that under federal law labor organizations are prohibited from using union funds to make contributions in connection with federal elections. As a result, the council said, many national and international unions have formed separate political committees to collect voluntary dollars from members and supporters to be used in federal political campaigns.

The formation of such committees and their use of money so collected to support candidates for political office has always been permitted under federal law, the council said.

Earlier today, the executive council, holding its summer meeting

here, urged Congress to pass legislation for the public financing of presidential campaigns.

George Meany, president of the labor organization, said at a news conference that the increasing cost of conducting political campaigns struck at the roots of a democratic society, creating a situation which meant increasingly that a man could not run for office unless he was very wealthy or relied on the contributions of the wealthy.

"If the continuing vitality of the democratic system is to be assured," the council said, "Congress must act now to assure adequate and equitable financing of presidential campaign costs."

The council urged also that television and radio stations be required to provide specified amounts of free time for presidential and congressional political campaigns.

In other action today, the council recommended that the Fair Labor Standards Act be modernized by increasing the minimum wage from \$1.60 an hour to at least \$2 an hour, and by extending its coverage.

Senate Forbids Arms Contracts Advance Tip-Off

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters).

The Senate yesterday voted unanimously to abolish advance announcement of major defense contracts—a trick used by some congressmen to get publicity.

The Senate approved an amendment banning the announcement of contract awards by anyone in advance of official announcement by the Defense Department.

The department frequently tips off congressmen of contract awards to firms in their constituency several hours before formal announcement.

This allows the congressmen time to notify local newspapers and put out press releases which give the impression that they (the congressmen) had a role in obtaining the contract award.

Senators noted that the law prohibits government contracts from being awarded on the basis of political pressure but that the practice of advance announcements could give the impression that this kind of influence was a normal procedure.



Mrs. George Romney

Mrs. Romney Holding Lead In Primary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Lenore Romney appeared today to have successfully beaten back the challenge of a maverick state senator and edged her way into Michigan's Republican U.S. Senate nomination.

Mrs. Romney, the wife of cabinet member George Romney, had maintained a slim lead throughout the night, but saw State Sen. Robert Huber slowly cut into it until she had only a 33 percent to 40 percent advantage, leaving some doubt on the outcome.

Then a block report from 389 Detroit precincts showed her with a 30,000-vote lead, with 96 percent of the state's precincts reporting.

The late report apparently assured her of the nomination, barring a startling Huber recovery in the remaining precincts.

The late totals stood at 262,048 for Mrs. Romney and 241,709 for Sen. Huber.

Analysts said the tight race resulted from a light primary turnout combined with heavy conservative support for Sen. Huber and anti-Romney sentiment built up among those George Romney antagonized during his six years as governor.

Reports shortly before the election that Mr. Romney was attempting to use his cabinet post to force integration in white Detroit suburbs also were believed partly responsible for the Huber surge.

A computer breakdown delayed the count in downtown Detroit.

Sen. Huber's surprisingly strong showing cast serious doubt on Mr. Romney's chances of uneasiness Democratic Sen. Philip A. Hart in November. Sen. Hart was unopposed for re-nomination.

The Romney-Huber race was the featured event yesterday among primary elections in four states—Michigan, Idaho, Missouri and Kansas—which generally saw incumbent senators, governors and congressmen re-nominated.

Democratic incumbent Stuart Symington, the only other big name in the primaries, easily won re-nomination to the Senate in Missouri. State Attorney General John C. Danforth won the Republican nomination to face Sen. Symington in the November election.

Other Contests

Here is the outcome of the other races:

● Michigan: Incumbent Republican Gov. William G. Milliken was an easy winner over publisher James Turner. State Sen. Sander H. Levin won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over three challengers. All incumbent Michigan congressmen won re-nomination.

● Missouri: There was no race for governor in Missouri. All incumbent congressmen won re-nomination.

● Kansas: Attorney General Kent Frisell won the Republican nomination for governor over Kansas City businessman Rick Harman. He will face incumbent Democratic Gov. Robert B. Docking, who was unopposed. All five incumbent Kansas congressmen, all Republicans, were unopposed. There was no race for the Senate in Kansas.

● Idaho: Incumbent Republican Gov. Don Samuelson won re-nomination over State Sen. Dick Smith. The Democratic nomination for governor went to former State Sen. Cecil Andrus. Idaho's two congressmen—both Republicans—were unopposed. There was no Senate race in Idaho.

● Kansas: Attorney General Kent Frisell won the Republican nomination for governor over Kansas City businessman Rick Harman. He will face incumbent Democratic Gov. Robert B. Docking, who was unopposed. All five incumbent Kansas congressmen, all Republicans, were unopposed. There was no race for the Senate in Kansas.

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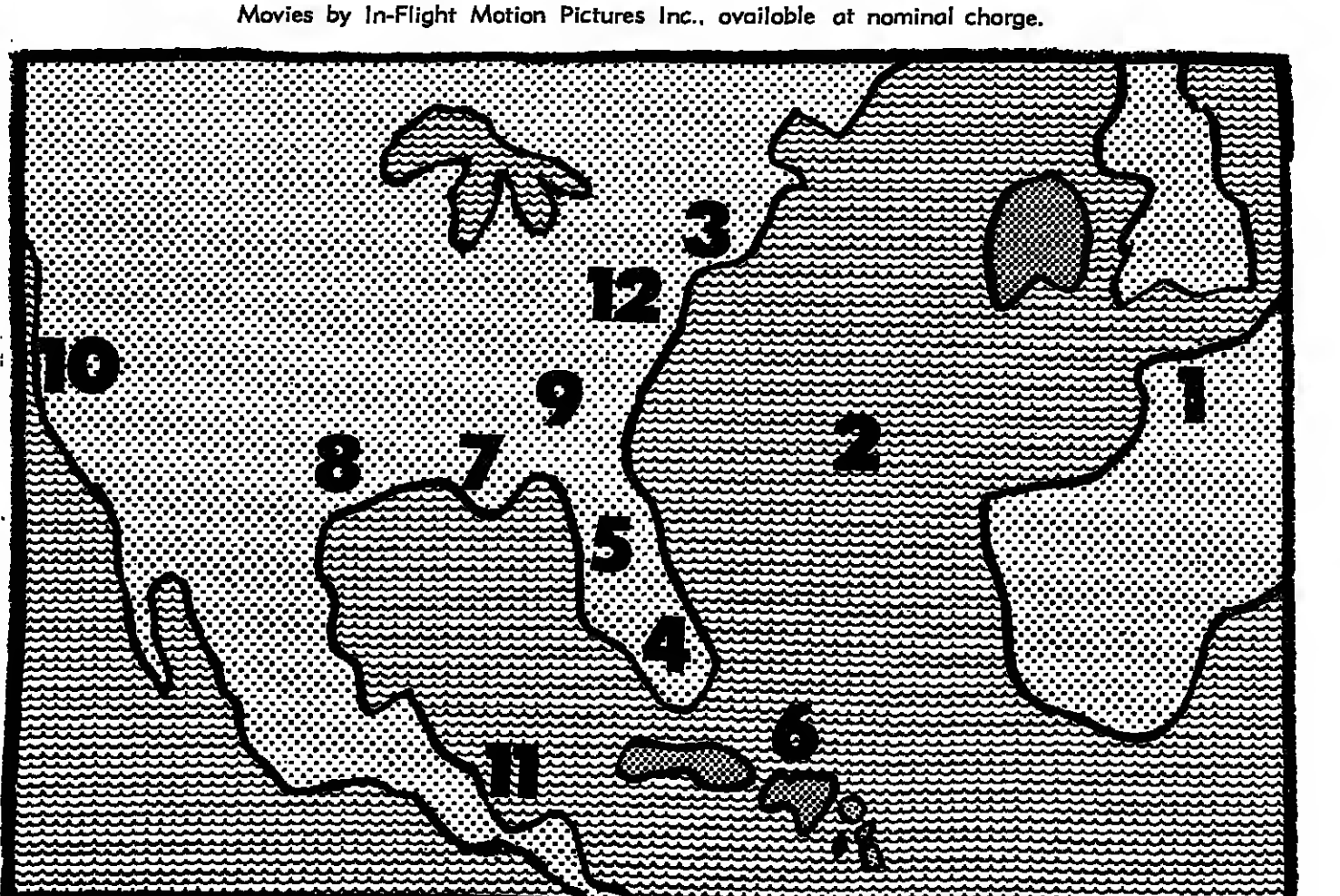
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Sarasota/Bradenton 17:45
Palm Beach 17:20
6. Have dinner in the Caribbean.
Kingston, Jamaica 18:30
Nassau, Bahamas 17:23
 7. Be in New Orleans at 16:50
 8. Houston at 17:30
 9. Atlanta at 19:33
 10. Los Angeles at 19:40
San Francisco at 19:20
 11. Be in Central or South America the same day.
Mexico City 19:15
Panama 19:20
Caracas 22:40

12. After business and pleasure in Miami, you can go North to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Providence.
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SST Chief Notes Uncertainty On Jet's Effect on Atmosphere

By Robert Lindsey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The director of the supersonic transport program conceded yesterday there are two major uncertainties about the atmospheric effects of supersonic airliner operations.

The official, William M. Magruder, told a news conference it was

"unlikely," but possible that the projected 1,800-mile-an-hour jet could inject water vapor into the stratosphere that would cause increased wintertime cloudiness in polar regions of the world.

He also said it was possible that a large fleet of supersonic transports, if they burned the kind of fuel now used by jetliners, could raise the temperature of the stratosphere by up to 7 degrees centigrade. The stratosphere is the layer of the atmosphere between approximately 45,000 feet and 150,000 feet.

However, Mr. Magruder emphasized that he was confident a government-sponsored research program now under way would either confirm or disprove the present concern about the two problems. He said that the two problems are either unfounded, or that researchers would find ways to solve them.

It was the first time that Mr. Magruder, a former test pilot and aircraft industry executive who took over direction of the SST program April 1, had admitted the possibility of adverse atmospheric effects of SST operations. He and other administration officials have discounted the possibility in the past.

He said research to understand the atmospheric effects of the SST would be pursued concurrently with the construction and testing of two prototypes of the plane, which is to carry between 280 and 300 passengers.

He said that if the research proved the two suspected problems were unsolvable and would cause intolerable effects in the environment, he would recommend cancellation of the program.

Mr. Magruder called the news conference to explain what the Department of Transportation was doing to understand and solve possible detrimental effects of the SST on the environment. This followed the publication of a report by a scientific panel on Sunday that urged a moratorium on large-scale SST operations until the environmental impact is understood.

Washington Warned of More Smogs

Fall and Next Spring May Be Still Worse

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Respiratory illnesses were up sharply last week when a noxious cloud of dirty air covered Washington. Clean-air crusaders warned yesterday that this was only the beginning.

They predicted that fall would be worse, with longer and more severe air-pollution crises.

The Metropolitan Washington Coalition for Clean Air told a press conference that this fall and next spring weather conditions will favor buildups of pollution blankets that will lie on Washington and other cities without moving.

James Sullivan, Clean Air's weather adviser, said that in the summer the sun tends to "burn off" pollution while winter brings winds to clean the air.

Stagnant Pollution

But as the sun grows cooler this fall, he predicted more and more stagnant masses of polluted air. Winter should bring some relief, but as the winds die down pollution is expected to increase in the spring.

The gloomiest forecast was not for the immediate future but for the next 15 years. By 1985 half of all passengers will have to ride buses or trains—not cars—if the city is even to hold pollution at its current level, the coalition said.

Washington health officials warned, meantime, against water skiing or other sports that put a person in contact with water from the polluted Potomac River and other local waterways.

Health Director Dr. Raymond L. Standard also cautioned against eating fish caught in the river unless they are thoroughly cooked to kill any potential germs.



ON THE STORM LINE—Rescuers work on the roof of a house on the French Basque Coast after the Tuesday night storm had sent huge trees smashing against it.

Kidnappers Free Judge In Uruguay

Uruguay Criminal Court Judge Daniel Pereira Manelli was freed last night by urban guerrillas who kidnapped him a week ago.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 5 (AP).—Uruguay Criminal Court Judge Daniel Pereira Manelli was freed last night by urban guerrillas who kidnapped him a week ago.

The 40-year-old judge, seized at pistol-point by the Tupamaros National Liberation Movement, was reported in "excellent health."

The Tupamaros are still holding two foreign diplomats—an American and a Brazilian—and have demanded the release of all political prisoners in exchange for their freedom.

Amnesty Bill Introduced

Two Uruguayan legislators yesterday introduced a bill which would grant amnesty to all political prisoners.

Soon after the judge's release, the Tupamaros issued a communiqué saying Judge Pereira Manelli had been freed after having been "interrogated exhaustively" regarding alleged irregularities in performance of his duties.

The Tupamaros had accused the judge of having been offered a bribe by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to turn down release appeals made by two jailed members of the leftist urban guerrilla group.

The judge has been one of the principal magistrates hearing appeals made by convicted members of the highly organized group, active since 1963.

He also had sentenced a number of Tupamaros convicted of violating the constitution, illegal association and illegal possession of arms.

The kidnapping of the judge was the first of a series of abductions and kidnaps which have rocked this tiny nation for the past week.

Dan A. Mitnick, 50, a former U.S. police chief serving as a U.S. Agency for International Development adviser to the Uruguayan police, and Brazilian Consul Aloysio Moraes Dias Gomide, 41, were kidnapped by the Tupamaros on Friday.

The Tupamaros also attempted unsuccessfully to seize two other Americans Friday.

World Jurist Unit Says Brazil Bars Prisoner Probe

GENEVA, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—The International Commission of Jurists charged here that Brazil had not agreed to its request for a full public investigation into allegations of ill-treatment of political prisoners.

Just last month the commission called on Brazil to accept a public investigation by a commission of the Organization of American States.

The commission said Brazil's Minister of Justice, Alfredo Buzaid, in his reply expressed surprise that the commission had not accepted the word of the Brazilian government and that it had accepted the slanderous imputations made abroad by terrorists and agents of international Communism.

Last month the Brazilian government denied allegations made by at least 12,000 political prisoners in Brazil and that in certain barracks fathers and mothers were tortured in front of their children to force them to speak. The government denied that it had any political prisoners and said all those under arrest were being treated humanely.

670 Made Ill By Tokyo Smog

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A photochemical smog blanketed Tokyo for eight hours today and at least 670 persons were treated at hospitals for eye and throat irritations, health officials reported.

The smog warning was lifted late this afternoon when high winds moved in.

A five-day smog last month led to an anti-pollution campaign including police checks on automobile exhaust gases and the closing of four big Tokyo shopping districts to automobile traffic on Sundays and holidays.

5 Die, 200 Injured as Storms Sweep French Atlantic Coast

BORDEAUX, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A violent new storm swept along the French Atlantic coast today as tourists and local inhabitants repaired the havoc wreaked by a storm that killed five persons yesterday.

Halfstorms and winds of 55 miles an hour swept along the coast this afternoon. Police sent out urgent warning messages to boating centers in this vacation area.

Unofficial reports said more than 200 persons had been hurt in yesterday's storm, most of them not seriously.

Three hundred boats were sunk, power lines were cut and the roofs ripped off buildings, including a hospital.

Fallen trees blocked roads and, in some places, crushed cars and trailers.

Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin announced in Paris that a special committee was being set up to supervise repair operations.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who is also mayor of Bordeaux, has been in constant touch with local authorities.

The hardest hit area was the Arcachon basin.

Meanwhile, firemen were still battling today to control a blaze near here which so far has ravaged 1,500 acres of pine forests and brushland.

Local fire control authorities said the flames had threatened several villages in the southwestern Gironde area yesterday. There were no reports of casualties.

Nearly 50 fires, sparked off by lightning, burnt 1,000 acres of woodland in southwest France last Sunday.

Rome Promises Indemnities to Italians of Libya

ROME, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Italians whose property was confiscated by the Libyan government last month had a guarantee from Italy today they would be repatriated and indemnified for their losses.

Foreign Minister Aldo Moro promised repatriation and at least partial repayment of losses in a speech to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee last night.

He also said seizure of property of the 22,000 Italians in Libya, a former Italian colony, was not a matter over which his government contemplated taking up arms or breaking diplomatic relations.

The use of force would be "anachronistic and unproductive," he said. He did not have to say why Italy did not want to break diplomatic relations. All Italians knew that Libya is one of Italy's most important trade partners.

buying one-fourth its goods from Italy and selling this country \$215 million worth of oil a year.

Sextuplets Born In Italy, Four Die

ROME, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Doctors fought today for the lives of two tiny babies—the only survivors of sextuplets born last night to a Roman couple who had been childless during 11 years of marriage.

After taking a fertility drug, Mrs. Antonio Petrone gave birth prematurely, little over six months after conception.

Prof. Modesto Mengedini said the sextuplets—three boys and three girls—were all born alive but that four of them died within nine hours. The chances of survival of the remaining two are "extremely small," he said.

UAR Ottawa Embassy Is Occupied by Arabs

OTTAWA, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The embassy of the United Arab Republic yesterday was occupied forcibly by a group of 38 persons protesting Cairo's decision to accept the American proposals for peace in the Middle East.

The protesters, who said they represented different Arab groups from across Canada, called the U.S. plan a "concession to imperialism," and pledged their support to the Palestinian resistance movement.

The workers are demanding higher pay and better working conditions.

Venice Hit By Walkout In Suburbs

Workers in Mestre Protest 2 Shootings

VENICE, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Strikers, incensed at the shooting of two striking metal workers in a Venice suburb, staged a 24-hour general strike today which almost paralyzed road, rail and boat traffic in this city.

Strikers closed the port of Venice, blocked trains and built road-blocks around the city. Hundreds of strikers stood in roads and on railway tracks to prevent traffic in some places.

Police reported no incidents. The strike was called by the nation's three biggest labor unions to protest the shooting yesterday of two men in nearby Mestre. One of the two was reported in serious condition today.

Wage Demands

Officials said at least 41 police men were injured during hours of street fighting which followed demands by metal workers.

The strike in Venice caught thousands of tourists by surprise and hampered their movement in and around the city.

Smoke from burning tires, coal and wooden crates hung over Venice and was visible for several miles.

Police did not intervene. Officials said they were under orders to avoid any incidents which could touch off more street fighting.

During the disorders yesterday police used tear gas, jets of water from high pressure hoses and nightstick charges to disperse bands of strikers. Meets responded with showers of rocks, chunks of coal and burning debris.

Attack on Police

At one point, a mob set fire to a police vehicle after pulling police from it. The shooting followed an attack on another police car.

Meanwhile, in Reggio Calabria, workers and shopkeepers called another 24-hour general strike to protest the selection of a rival town as regional capital.

The strike, the latest in nearly a month of agitation against the selection of Catanzaro as capital of Calabria, followed a night of street fighting between workers and police.

Nordic Premiers to Meet

TRONDHEIM, Norway, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Five Nordic premiers will meet here tomorrow in an attempt to coordinate their approach to European integration problems.

Their meeting will be short, and informed sources said no communiqué was expected.

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U.S. Surgeon-General Affirms Safety of Nerve Gas Shipment

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The U.S. surgeon-general told Congress yesterday planned shipment of obsolete nerve gas rockets across the South by train next week will be "far safer" than daily commercial shipments of chlorine and phosphene gas.

Dr. Jesse L. Steinfeld told a House Merchant Marine subcommittee investigating the shipment that he based this statement on observations of safety precautions made by federal health and transportation officials.

Urged by Southern congressmen

Maddox Willing To Ride Gas Run

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5 (AP).—Gov. Lester Maddox offered today to ride alone steel and concrete vaults carrying deadly nerve gas through Georgia in an effort to assure citizens that there is no danger.

He said in a news release he is making the offer "to prove that I am convinced that every necessary precaution has been taken and that they are safe to transport in this manner."

Baby Left in Car In Michigan Abducted

STANTON, Mich., Aug. 5 (UPI).—Linda Poor, 17, left her month-old baby girl in her car for five minutes to go to the bank here yesterday. When she returned her baby was gone and a note scribbled on a scrap of brown paper said: "You'll never see Amy again."

Immediate police efforts to catch the kidnapper by setting up roadblocks in nearby areas remained unavailing.

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American Urges Anti-Pollution Bid At the Acropolis

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (AP).—A world-wide "people's crusade" to save the world's ancient monuments, including the Parthenon, from the ravages of pollution was launched today by the attorney-general of Illinois from the steps of the 2,500-year-old edifice.

William J. Scott, who has drafted and enforced anti-pollution laws, particularly against airlines, told a gathering on the Acropolis: "We are deliberately starting this people's crusade here where Western civilization began two and a half millennia ago. Its deterioration could be a symbol of the end of civilization as we all know it."

Mr. Scott was the main speaker at "Earth Day" at the Acropolis, sponsored by the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, meeting in Athens for its 44th convention. About 15,000 Greek-born residents of America and Canada are here for the meeting.

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Sweden (abbr.)	\$ 8.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 32.00
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Other, Europe (abbr.)	\$ 8.00	\$ 16.00	\$ 32.00

From Sydney to Paris

Stowaway, 14, Flies Only First Class

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Aug. 5 (AP).—A 14-year-old schoolboy, who flew 12,000 miles first class from Sydney to Paris with only one cent in his pocket, got on the jetliner by running through customs after a family and shouting, "Papa, papa, wait for me."

"They're real dumb, those cops, and the airlines people are idiots, too," Charles Semo-Tordjman said today, sitting in the playground of a low-income housing development here.

"Nobody ever asked anything. I was in first class, and I ate salmon with olives all around it on the plate and I watched three movies."

Bad Year in School

Proud of his exploit after a bad year in an Australian school, Charles told the story today for a reporter and neighborhood kids who spread out papers on the grass so the adults could listen in wonderment too.

"First you've got to understand what Australia is," Charles explained in French.

"Have you ever been to England? Well, there's the English way of life. I'll tell you what that is—it's Paris when the city was 30 years old."

The boy said he had been mulling over a return home many times since his parents emigrated to Australia a year ago—life there was just so fun. "I told my older brother that I was going to get on a plane, and he said I was just a stupid stowaway."

First Try Fails

But last Tuesday, Charles headed to the Sydney airport and got on a plane by moving past ticket and police checks with a family. The flight turned out to be one to Melbourne and Charles wound up back home and his father paying for the flight.

"Saturday, my father was even madder because I lost my schoolbag, a new one. He gave me 20 cents for bus fare to go look for it. But you know in Australia, it's somebody else's fault."

So I decided to go to the airport. This time I knew where the flights to Europe left from.

"I wasn't scared at all because I know planes and once I was aboard I went into first class. The stewardesses never



Charles Semo-Tordjman, 14, tells Parthian buddies of his escapade.

ask questions—they're just there to serve you. I had roast beef, and plenty of other things. But I didn't talk to anybody because I thought they might be suspicious."

At each of the stops along the 12,000 mile route—Singapore, Bangkok, Colombo, Ceylon and Athens—Charles got out and looked at the airport and the seaview counters. Then, with a transit boarding pass, he headed back into the nearly empty first class section.

Routine Works Again

Arriving in Paris he integrated himself into the traveling family again and went into the "Papa, wait for me" routine at an immigration check. Charles, born in Israel, but a French national, did not have his passport with him.

Once on the ground, he said he hitched a ride into the city and begged a Metro ticket from a lady to get to the home of a friend of his parents, where he is now staying.

"I'm happy here," he said. "It's the place I feel best. All

I would like is that my father comes back here, too."

Family Issues Ultimatum

SYDNEY, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Charles's family has issued an ultimatum to the Australian government. It will go on a hunger strike unless the government agrees to fly Charles home—or fly the whole family back to France, the father said today.

He blamed the Immigration Department for his son's unhappiness in Australia. He said Australia House in Paris had painted a "rosy picture" for migrants coming to Australia.

Mr. Semo-Tordjman said the Immigration Department had not honored its promises of a job and housing. He said despite his qualifications and ability to speak nine languages he has been unemployed for 11 months.

This, coupled with the poor conditions they have been forced to live in, has caused too much strain on the family, he said.

France Reportedly Will Have H-Bombs Operational in 1972

By Drew Middleton

PARIS, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Military sources predicted yesterday that France's nuclear production team would be able to provide hydrogen bombs for French forces by 1972, or at least three years earlier than official government forecasts have indicated.

One such forecast came last week from Defense Minister Michel Debré, who said at a news conference that thermonuclear weapons would replace atom bombs as France's ultimate weapon between 1975 and 1980.

The introduction of thermonuclear weapons and the development of ground-to-ground ballistic missiles in this decade could place France well ahead of Britain, with only the United States and the Soviet Union deploying greater nuclear strength.

British Polaris Subs

Britain's present nuclear force is composed of four missile-firing submarines armed with Polaris missiles and 50 Vulcan-2 bombers equipped to carry Blue Steel air-to-ground nuclear missiles.

One source with an intimate knowledge of France's nuclear program said of the French: "Their nuclear production knowledge is growing. They've discovered some short cuts and they've done it on their own. They've had no outside help."

France's nuclear striking force, the Force de Frappe, was organized at the direction of President Charles de Gaulle. Developed almost entirely by French nuclear science and industry, it has expanded into what one non-French expert described as a "well-equipped, efficient and powerful force that any potential enemy must consider seriously."

40 Mirage Bombers

The backbone of the present force is an air commando equipped with Mirage-4 aircraft adapted for low-level penetration with 80-kiloton atomic bombs, with explosive power of 80,000 tons of TNT. The command has a first line strength of 40 planes plus one squadron of C-135F tankers for additional range.

The Force de Frappe, however, is now expanding to other elements. Five ballistic-missile submarines, one of which has already completed its trials, are scheduled to join the fleet by 1975.

Construction is well-advanced on missile silos and underground operations centers in southern France. These are to house 37 intermediate-range ballistic missiles, which are expected to come into service early in the present decade.

In addition, by 1972 the French Army expects to receive a ballistic missile with a 20-kiloton warhead. The weapon weighs 5,280 pounds and has a range of 75 miles.

Cost of \$16 Billion

French military sources expect that the priority given nuclear weapons will continue despite the cost. According to Mr. Debré, the independent nuclear deterrent will have cost France 80 billion francs (\$16 billion) between 1960 and 1975.

French civilian officials and military men reason that the arguments for French nuclear power are more cogent today than they

were a decade ago, when the Force de Frappe was organized.

The basic argument is unchanging. It is that France cannot rely for its defense on nuclear intervention by the United States that would risk the destruction of American cities. This argument has been strengthened, in the official view, by the prospect of U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe. Troop cuts are equated with a reduction of American willingness to defend the Continent.

Congressional pressure for withdrawals has aroused as much concern in French military circles as it has in London and Bonn, although less has been said publicly. The French, although they have withdrawn from military integration in the North Atlantic Alliance, are sensitive to reductions of U.S. troops in West Germany.

Greece Trying To Pork Up Its Economy

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Greek army-backed government decreed today that restaurants must include pork in their menus twice a week—specifically, Thursdays and Saturdays. A Commerce Ministry circular said the measure would strengthen and absorb local pork production.

The move follows a similar order last month decreeing that restaurants and taverns must include a side order of potatoes with at least one meal on the daily menu. The aim is to absorb a potato surplus this year.

The new circular stated that local pork is of "excellent quality, originating from choice animals and reared under healthy conditions scientifically observed."

Dutch Police Call Death Of Brazilian Suicide

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A Brazilian diplomat, whose body was found yesterday in his automobile, committed suicide, police said today.

Paulo Dionisio de Vasconcelos, 34, a second secretary at the Brazilian Embassy, was found in his car on the road leading from The Hague to the nearby seaside resort of Scheveningen.

A police official said that the Brazilian Embassy staff had reported Mr. de Vasconcelos had been depressed and was in "difficult personal circumstances." The official refused to elaborate.

As U.K. Troops Get Tougher

Ulster Groups Plan to Defy Ban on Parades Next Week

BELFAST, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Rioters fired at British troops in Londonderry last night in the sixth consecutive night of clashes between Roman Catholics and soldiers in Northern Ireland, an army spokesman said today.

The spokesman said six shots were fired at soldiers in the Bogside area of Londonderry during scattered rioting there and in Belfast.

Seven soldiers were injured in the widespread clashes, one of them seriously enough to be hospitalized, and 20 persons arrested, the spokesman said.

The Protestant Union Association announced today that together with the organization called Ulster Protestant Volunteers it will march through Londonderry next Wednesday in defiance of a government ban on parades.

"We expect an attendance of 5,000," a spokesman said. "We have advised our members to defy the ban."

The parade will commemorate the 280th anniversary of the relief of Londonderry on the 105th day of a siege by the forces of Roman Catholic King James II in Ulster's long and bloody history of religious conflict.

A march commemorating the event last year touched off three days of fighting between police and Bogside residents when Roman Catholics stoned boy apprentices of the Protestant Orange Order who staged the parade.

British troops, weary and angered by the six consecutive nights of battling Roman Catholic mobs, showed unusual vengeance in confronting attackers last night and today.

The night's disturbances were mild compared with the five previous nights of trouble. But what

the official reports did not show was the change in attitude that has occurred in many of the soldiers, hailed by the minority Catholics as saviors from the majority Protestants when they arrived a year ago.

The men, while not giving their names for obvious reasons, talked openly of their anger and frustration with the Catholic mobs, who injured 25 of their fellow soldiers on Monday night alone.

Their enthusiasm in pursuing those pelting them with bottles and rocks last night was only dampened by the fact that most of the attackers were youths between the ages of 12 and 15.

"What can we do against these children?" asked one officer.

The Catholics, who have splashed slogans on Belfast walls saying "British Murderers" and "Portuguese Troops Get Out!" are particularly angry at the soldiers over last Friday's death of Daniel O'Keefe, 19, who, the army said, was a gasoline bomber. He was shot by an army marksman.

The British soldiers freely swung batons to disperse the crowds last night and many of the troops continued to chase after and arrest persons even as the mobs drifted away from trouble spots in small groups.

Many of the youths were bloodied about the head as the soldiers, their batons at ready, roughly led them from riot areas to be questioned.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Protestant leader and member of the British and province parliaments, said yesterday his life has been threatened by the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the forerunner of the IRA. He said the threat came in a letter bearing a Birmingham, England, postmark.

L. Lamoureux, Former Minister In France, Dies

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 5 (AP).—Lucien Lamoureux, 82, who was finance minister in the French government at the fall of France in 1940, died today at his home in the village of Creuzier-le-Vieux after a heart attack.

Mr. Lamoureux was first elected to parliament in 1919 as a Radical Socialist and served continuously as a deputy until 1940, except for about a year in 1936-37 after a defeat by a Popular Front candidate.

He was first named a minister in 1926 by Aristide Briand, and later served in a number of cabinets as minister of labor, budget, commerce and industry.

Mr. Lamoureux voted to delegate full powers to Marshal Philippe Pétain in 1940, and because of this was excluded from the Radical Socialist party in 1944, after the liberation of France. He was admitted back into the party in 1947 and served as a regional councillor in the Allier Department from 1950 to 1962.

Mr. Lamoureux had remained active and yesterday was seen chatting with Maurice Chevalier at a reception in Vichy.

Maynard B. Barnes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—A funeral service will be held tomorrow for Maynard B. Barnes, a career U.S. Foreign Service officer who served in a number of key posts during World War II. Mr. Barnes, 72, died at his home here Sunday after an extended illness.

At the outbreak of World War II, he was first secretary of the American Embassy in Paris. In 1944, Mr. Barnes was named U.S. minister to Bulgaria shortly before it capitulated to the Allies. He retired in 1947.

Survivors include his widow, Jean Cattell Barnes, and his daughter, Mrs. Derek S. L. Dodgson, wife of the British ambassador to Hungary.

Clara Clairbert

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (AP).—Belgian soprano Clara Clairbert, 71, died last night in Brussels. She became famous as an opera singer before World War II.

Klemperer Becomes Immigrant in Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The Israeli Interior Ministry yesterday issued an immigrant's certificate to conductor Otto Klemperer, official sources said.

They said Mr. Klemperer, 83, applied for an immigrant's certificate and Israeli citizenship shortly after arriving yesterday as guest of the tenth Israel Festival. Mr. Klemperer was born Jewish but converted to Catholicism as a young man in Germany. His friends said he abandoned Catholicism a few years ago.

Britain Denies Deciding to End Africa Blockade

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The British government said today that no decision has been taken yet on the future of the Royal Navy blockade aimed at preventing oil from reaching rebel Rhodesia.

Commenting on a report in the Daily Telegraph that Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government had reached a firm decision to end the blockade of the Portuguese East African port of Beira, imposed in 1965, a Foreign Office spokesman said:

"No such decision has been taken, and there is no truth whatever in the story."

Beira, a port in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique, provides a rail link to landlocked Rhodesia. The Beira patrol costs Britain 24,000,000 a year. Portugal has protested to Britain several times about the blockade.

The Daily Telegraph said the British government had decided to end the patrol partly because of Portuguese objections and partly because of its cost.

Fare Rise Planned On Channel Route

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—A quarter of a million travellers a year will have to pay higher rates to cross the English Channel, starting at the end of the 1970 vacation season, British Railways announced today.

The rate increases, affecting Channel service from Dover, England, to the French ports of Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk, will begin for regular passenger fares on Nov. 1. Car rates and motorists' fares will go up Jan. 1, the rail company said.

The passenger fare will go from 22 12 shillings (\$62.40) to 23 (\$72.00). The fare for an average European car will increase from 25 10 shillings (\$65.00) to 27 10 shillings (\$71.00).

Italian Rail Crackdown
ROME, Aug. 5 (AP).—Concerned by the increase of beggars, loafers, prostitutes and free-lance musicians in stations, the state-owned Italian railroad is reinstating platform tickets and increasing fines for stealing reserved seats, selling goods without a license or for performing aboard trains.

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Tear Down the Eiffel Tower? The Prefect Must Be Joking

PARIS, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Eiffel Tower is rusting like any old piece of steel, its administrators acknowledged today, but they reacted angrily against a statement by Paris's chief administrative officer that it would have to be torn down within 50 years.

"That's unthinkable," a spokesman for the Eiffel Tower company said. And he suggested that Marcel Diebolt, the prefect of Paris, was "joking" when he said the tower was doomed. Mr. Diebolt told the newspaper France-Soir the tower "is slowly eroding, but to such a point that it will certainly have to be demolished within the next 50 years to make way for a better adapted tower. I feel sorry for my successor, who will have to make that decision, but it's inevitable. Reason says it should even be torn down right away."

The tower company's reaction was to say: "The Eiffel Tower is in good health. It can last another century."

To keep the tower in shape, the company said it has embarked on a five-year, 30 million franc (\$4.4 million) maintenance program involving reinforcement of the entire frame, rebuilding an elevator, and reconstruction of offices and restaurants.

The tower is Paris's biggest single tourist attraction, with 2.5 million visitors last year. Opened for the universal exposition of 1889, it serves now as a television relay tower. It is 320 meters high and weighs 7,000 tons.

To Keep a Mideast Peace

As eager as all responsible men must be that a cease-fire and talks in the Middle East will lead to peace, the heavy truth is that the conflict between Arabs and Israel is not only political and military but emotional and psychological. Born, and renewed, in bloodshed, it is compounded of hate and distrust—so much so that even with the best of luck and will and diplomatic skill, a settlement may be beyond reach. It is no less apparent that the world community cannot afford to tread water for 90 or however many days and, the talks failing, to let the regional battle resume its frighteningly dangerous slide toward a great war.

The overriding need, it seems to us, is to move quickly toward a situation in which the principal sources of conflict between Egypt and Israel would be removed but in which the two countries would not then be expected to live quietly side by side. In the past the two might have been left to their own passions. But now that the fighting between them has gotten so intense and the two great powers are involved—one already directly in a combat role—this cannot any longer be. A peacemaking force is an absolute essential.

The common quick reflex, when peacekeeping comes up, is to look to the United Nations. But this will not do—not this time. Its past failures at peacemaking are too recent and raw: Why should Egypt, let alone Israel, rely for protection on units that can be brushed aside by an arbitrary power? The UN's resources, political and military, are not up to the level of armaments in hand in the Mideast. Moreover, any effective peacekeeping must have, beyond resources, enough of a political stake to ensure a major incentive to keep the peace: the United Nations, in Mideast peacekeeping, has nothing to lose but its reputation, already shredded on that ground.

So we ought to be thinking in other terms and in new ways about the problems of enforcing peace between bitter enemies with big-power patrons in the nuclear age. In that spirit we offer, not as a panacea or as a final, sure-fire solution, but as something to be tested against the imperatives of the situation, against the merits of other peacekeeping ideas, the idea of establishing a joint Soviet-American peacekeeping force, to be set up along the pre-1967 Egyptian-Israeli border and along the Suez Canal, with a demilitarized Sinai in between. The presence of Soviet units in the mix would reassure Egypt; the presence of American units would do the same for Israel. Neither big power could withdraw without exposing its client to the combined weight of its regional adversary and the adversary's patron.

The peacekeeping force would satisfy Israel's prime legitimate requirement of homeland security, and in better measure than Jerusalem is likely to achieve by its own arms or by UN force. It would satisfy Egypt's prime legitimate requirement of recovering all its lost territory. Israel could be relieved of its profound fear that Egypt will drive it into the sea; Egypt, of its passionate apprehension that Israel wants to humiliate it and expand at its expense.

The mixed force could help Moscow fulfill these aims: to regain lost territory for a client; to establish a regional presence at least co-equal to that of Washington, and to reopen the Suez Canal—for, of course, ships of all nations. Washington would be able to discharge reliably its moral commitment to the security of Israel, while at the same time clearing now blocked or threatened avenues to Arab states.

Since the essence of the local political dispute—territory and security—would have been resolved and since each big power would have cared for its client and thus for the requirements of its own prestige, there would be no logical basis for either a Little Two or a Big Two collision. The regional arms race could stop, or at least slow.

To be sure, Israel would have to postpone its hope of getting Egypt to sit down and make peace. Egypt would have to forgo the psychic and political benefits of threatening a military victory. The United States would have to surrender any early hopes of "expelling" Soviet power or otherwise sustaining regional hegemony or primacy. The Soviets could not expect to drive out American power either. These are unavoidable costs.

To decide to set up a joint peacekeeping force, the Soviets and the United States would have to have similar fears about the current drift, similar estimates of each other's staying power, similar judgments about the benefits of cooperation, and similar degrees of leverage upon their respective clients and upon such restive domestic constituents as military establishments and ideologists. This is, admittedly, a tall order.

While a Soviet-American peacekeeping

force might play to third country fears of big power dictation, it might also catch an anxious world's imagination and draw its support if done with appropriate tact. The idea is inherently peaceful in substance and image, and it is easy to grasp. It defies secrecy—a confidence-building factor—and it does not require the same intricate balancing between public poses and private gestures that commonly plagues diplomacy in the Mideast. It could convert a menacing confrontation into incipient peaceful collaboration.

The force would be relatively easy to organize and cheap to maintain. Soviet and American units would be interwoven and put into buffer strips cleared of local troops. The Soviet and American Mediterranean fleets would provide the necessary electronics and air elements. Contingents would be sent to Sharm el-Sheikh and other potential flashpoints.

At the two lines on either side of Sinai, the peacekeepers would block only military traffic. Civilian traffic would be regulated by Egyptian-Israeli agreement. This would be particularly important for the Gaza Strip, the one inhabited part of Egypt which Israel occupies. Big Two units would allow continuation of the Gaza-Israel economic ties that have grown under the occupation.

The impulse for putting a peacekeeping force between Egypt and Israel arises from the primary fact that, among Arabs, only Egypt has the strength and the great-power connection to endanger Israel and drag in the United States; and from the secondary fact that between Egypt and Israel there are no territorial or political issues as difficult as those between Israel and its other Arab neighbors.

But a Soviet-American force might also be considered on Israel's other borders. Where there is a territorial dispute, elements of the force could be established on both lines, the one claimed by Israel and the one claimed by Arabs, with the area in between demilitarized. Thus no party's territorial claim would be prejudiced by hardening of a cease-fire line.

Egypt presumably would carry Jordan along on any plan it had determined to accept for itself. Syria probably would object but, given its weakness and isolation, its objection would not be important.

A thorny problem would be posed by Palestinian guerrillas. Their goal of destroying Israel gives them a vested interest in ruining this plan, and sooner or later they doubtless would succeed in provoking a major incident. But they threaten any plan. Their military resources are slender. Big Two-Little Two anticipation could help them contain or at least defuse guerrilla provocations, so long as they wanted the cease-fire to continue for other reasons. And other dynamics would be working on the Palestinians, such as setting up their own political entity outside Israel and improving their personal lives.

The running dispute over the status of Jerusalem would have to be addressed separately.

A withdrawal and cease-fire imposed by Moscow and Washington would not be a settlement. A settlement means that Israel and its neighbors must voluntarily come to terms which they all accept and in which they all feel a stake in making work. Such a Big Two deal would, however, take account of the immense difficulties which impede a settlement, and it would make an interim arrangement safe—for the region and for the rest of the world as well.

At a moment when the region may be headed for at least a 90-day cease-fire, it would seem vital to have on hand a feasible way to convert it into something more permanent. This plan might do it. Over time, this plan could drain off much of the fear and hysteria which poisons Egyptian-Israeli relations. It could help create an atmosphere and a framework in which the Little Two could learn better to live with each other. Then the peacekeepers could safely fade away.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Britain's Role East of Suez

The realistic British military presence lies closer to home. It is as unreasonable for Australia and New Zealand to expect us to continue to lead the defense of the Far East as it is for Britain to expect the United States always to bear the main burden of Europe's defense.

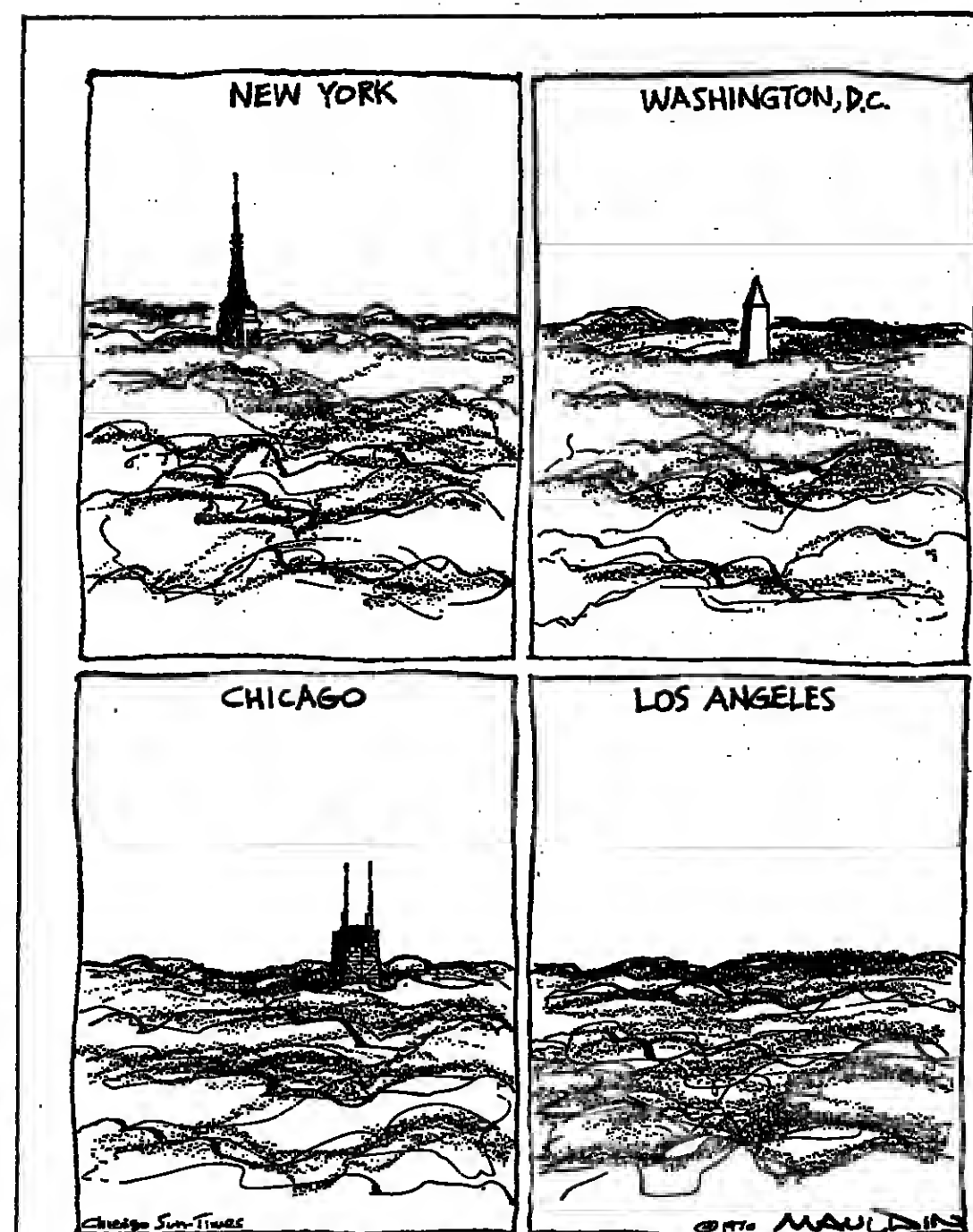
If we want to get value for money in the Far East, military advice of a technical kind and development aid worth, say, \$100 million a year, would go further toward increasing stability, military competence and confidence in the area than a formal presence east of Suez.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition Seventy-Five Years Ago Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK.—The Police Department was certainly in the news yesterday. Police Captain Eskin's trial was resumed, but immediately postponed, as the prosecution announced that all the papers in the case had been stolen. Meanwhile a package containing a clumsy bomb was sent through the post-office addressed to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the Police Board. Criminal intent or hoax?

NEW YORK.—The announcement today of the marriage of Mr. John Barrymore, a member of the noted theatrical family of that name, and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, of Philadelphia and New York, formerly Miss Blanche M. Oelrichs, at the Plaza-Carlton Hotel on Saturday afternoon, has come as a big surprise for New York society circles. The great stage actor is reportedly going to play in moving pictures in Los Angeles.



How to Spot Some Major American Cities From the Air

On Making Things Worse

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Ever since President Jefferson announced that Aaron Burr was guilty of treason in the Gen. James Wilkinson conspiracy case (he was later acquitted), Presidents of the United States have been in trouble over careless or ill-considered public remarks.

Accordingly, there is nothing particularly new about President Nixon's recent statement that Charles Manson, the gypsy cultist now on trial in California, "was guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason."

Like former Attorney General Herbert Brownell, who got in

trouble during the Eisenhower administration for passing judgment in the Harry Dexter White case, Nixon merely talked before thinking, and is entitled to a presumption of innocence, which he later granted to Manson.

The incident raises, however, the old question of how to protect the President of the United States in these days of instant news from unintended and potentially damaging blunders during extemporaneous news conferences.

Every President since Herbert Hoover has before increasingly casual or bold about talking to reporters. Hoover insisted on

written questions at his news conferences; Franklin Roosevelt banned them at his first press conference, but insisted that his answers be reported in the third person. With the advent of television, news conferences were first taped in advance for release later, but Nixon has insisted on addressing the reporters "live" on TV and without notes.

He is a master of the art and the political advantages are obvious. He conveys the impression of controlling a wide range of complicated subjects and of facing his critics manfully under difficult and often dangerous conditions.

But Presidents, like baseball pitchers, don't always hit the mark. Unlike Jefferson, who assured the Congress in writing that Aaron Burr's "guilt is placed beyond question," Nixon merely stumbled into the gully charge against Manson and then hesitated about setting the record straight.

It is odd that a President, trained in the law, should have violated the elemental presumption of innocence, particularly during a lecture on the majesty of the legal process, but what is even more surprising is why his staff did not protect him in time to keep the blunder from going out on the national television.

Attorney General Mitchell was at his side. He and other members of the President's official family realized what had happened, but either they hesitated to make it clear to the President in time or the President's instructions were not carried out accurately by Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary.

Accordingly, the correction was not made until four hours later when the presidential plane got to Washington, and even then the big jet was circling Andrews Air Force Base to get the correction in order.

The interesting thing here is that the President's original charge of guilt was not going out on live network television. It was being taped for release later. Thus, the blunder could easily have been corrected before the damage was done. The question, therefore, is whether the staff was alert and confident enough to tell the President what had happened, and if so, why Ziegler came back with a mystifying "clarification."

The relations between a President and his staff are private, and nobody can be quite sure whether Nixon's staff is timid or intimidated. It is certainly intelligent, but in this case something obviously slipped.

Beyond this, it is not quite clear why these presidential news conferences cannot always be taped and checked for blunders before they are released. After all, even the football games have instant replay, and even congressmen have the right to revise and extend their remarks in the Congressional Record.

The trouble is in catching up with charges after they are made, even when corrected. Albert J. Beveridge, writing in the life of John Marshall, says of Jefferson's charge against Burr:

The Memphis Story

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Go north on Hollywood from downtown Memphis, through the rundown neighborhood of Negro homes north of Jackson Avenue, over the Wolf River, across the vacant land where Interstate 240 will go through and the bulldozers are clearing sites for a future shopping center. Cross James Road and you are in the Frayser precincts of Shelby County.

It is a neighborhood of brick and frame three-bedroom ramblers, with neat lawns. Most of the homes are 15 to 20 years old, and since they were built their market value has climbed to the high teens or low twenties.

The Frayser precincts are all white. Many of the families come from Mississippi or Arkansas. Many of the men work in the Du Pont or International Harvester or Kimberly-Clark plants. In these precincts in 1968, George Wallace received 63.1 percent of the vote, almost twice his percentage in Shelby County and Tennessee as a whole.

A survey of the Frayser precincts tells a significant political story, but it is a story almost overshadowed by the feeling of frustration and near-desperation that grips Frayser families.

At each of the sixteen homes, spotted throughout the area where I stopped for interviews one afternoon and evening last week, I asked first whether they felt things are better or worse for them personally since Richard Nixon has been President.

Only three of the 16 men and women could see that things are any better for them or their families. Four said they were worse off—mainly because price hikes are outpacing wage gains—and nine said there is no real difference.

When the same question was asked about the country as a whole, the pessimism was even greater. Almost half thought the country is in worse shape than in 1968—and that it would probably continue to slide downhill.

But statistics cannot convey the despair they feel and the frightening emotions it produces as they search for a scapegoat or target for their frustration.

The blacks... the long-haired kids... the press and TV... the Communists... the politicians—all of them come in for abuse.

I asked a man of about 40, who helps make sodium cyanide for Du Pont, what the biggest problem in the country was, and heard a stream-of-consciousness answer:

A Litany

"We're just giving our money away to everybody. Look at the mess we're in Vietnam. That Chicago thing (the evening television news had carried films of a riot following a rock festival in Chicago) was ridiculous. They should have

took their guns and shot hell out of them."

"You take Vietnam," he went on, hardly pausing for a breath. "It's strictly a political war. They couldn't stop it long ago if they wanted. If you've got a war, fight it. But we go into Cambodia and the whole country goes crazy, when the Chinese already had their army in there. It's ridiculous. Send our kids a million miles to fight Communism and let the Communists take over here."

"Those kids running this country—filthy kids, throwing rocks, throwing bombs. They haven't had the experience. When I was raised up, I knew right from wrong. And those welfare mothers dropping more illegitimate kids every year."

"I say if the father won't take a job, chop the welfare off, chop it off."

With variants, that same litany of frustration and impatience, of hate and despair, was heard time and time again in the homes of Frayser.

Nixon's Standing

But—and this is the important political news—Richard Nixon is largely exempt from criticism or blame for what is going wrong. Time and again I was told: "He hasn't been there long enough to straighten things out." Or: "He's trying, but they vote everything down, the cabinet and Congress do." Or: "He's got some back from Vietnam, anyway. He's probably done as much as he could, with all the pressure."

"Nixon," a retired serviceman's wife said, "has got about as much say in Washington as a black man would if they put him in as mayor here. He's got no free hand at all."

What this seems to indicate is that the President has managed to portray himself to the Frayser voters as a well-meaning fellow, victimized by Congress, the courts and—so some think—his own cabinet.

As a result, he has gained significant strength in this group of voters. Only seven of the 16 said they voted for him in 1968, but today 11 of them would pick Nixon over Wallace or Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, a gain of three Wallaceites and one Democrat for the President.

The switchers are mainly young manual workers, union men, unhappy about high prices but even angrier with blacks and college student demonstrators.

For the Democrats, the Frayser poll was a disaster. Hubert Humphrey received only 9 percent of the vote in these precincts in 1968, not this survey of 16 homes found exactly one Muskie supporter.

He is a welder at International Harvester, who has a master's degree in secondary education from Memphis State University. And there aren't too many like him.

When the Jockeys Are Not at the Post

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON.—The political world needs a new vocabulary to deal with the various stages of incipient candidacy for President—between the time when a man is merely "mentioned" and late 1971, at the earliest, when he will have "announced."

Among Democrats in the Senate, it is now clear that Edmund S. Muskie of Maine is actively "organizing" a bid for the nomination; George S. McGovern of South Dakota is energetically working to place himself in contention; Harold R. Hughes of Iowa is "promoting" his interest; and Birch Bayh of Indiana and Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland are "hoping" to generate enough interest in themselves to give them a chance of second place on the 1972 ticket.

Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York is widely believed here to be at least "examining" his opportunities if he were to quit the Republican party and, for openness, support Arthur J. Goldberg for governor this fall.

Muskie is clearly ahead in the preparations, as well as the opinion polls. His first priority is to win re-election in Maine by a resounding margin, but his bigging office staffs—one on Capitol Hill and a new one that is more accessible to volunteers and experts in downtown Washington—are enlisting help.

Muskie's Schedule

Weekdays on Muskie's schedule are for legislative business here. Weekends are for stumping in Maine. Weeknights are available to charter his flights to an engagement and back again to the capital in time to meet his Senate obligations.

Fearing to become too committed to too few financial backers, Muskie has set a limit of \$1,000 contributions—for this year. A sizable number of resident Democrats-in-exile, led by former Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford, appear to be offering counsel. Hundreds of politicians and academicians who have written to offer help over the months are now being approached and appraised for their value to a race for the White House.

If he runs well in Maine and if nothing else unexpected happens,

the senator is said to be planning an active and open effort starting next winter, with a gradual unfolding of his considered views on major issues and a somewhat faster pace of organization and fund-raising.

Even now, however, he is feeling pressure from the left wing of the party, which wants him to prove his leadership with more forthright assaults on the Nixon administration. Muskie contends that abrasive and attention-winning rhetoric is not a natural style for him. He also finds himself weighing his words, almost as if he already were President, in expectation of having to defend them against rivals a year or two hence.

McGovern's Tactics

McGovern, meanwhile, is said to be planning many cross-country speaking tours between now and the end of the year, hoping to drive up his still low standing in the preference polls. He hopes to profit from his prominent role in efforts to "legislate" an end of the war and what he regards as a very warm reception of his liberal view around the country.

He feels hurt that the big-time publicity media have overlooked his appeal. His anti-Vietnam television appeal for funds, for instance, yielded nearly \$500,000 whereas the Democratic National Committee's own television spots have not yet raised enough to pay for themselves.

Hughes, too, is traveling widely, offering himself as a virile and idealistic figure who could forcefully improve the economic lot of Americans and poor people elsewhere, as well.

Mayor Lindsay's apparent interest in leading the Democrats has produced a good deal of discussion here about whether his kind of glamour and strong appeal among young voters and blacks would really serve to unite the party and pose a serious challenge to President Nixon.

The dominant view among Democrats here is that a Lindsay candidacy would not go far and might, indeed, alienate many of the normally Democratic working-class citizens, turning them to the Republican party, which has been trying to lure them permanently.

Letters

Chad

While no one can take issue with the broader argument of the editorial "France No Longer Immune" in your August 6 edition, one of its would-be "supporting facts" is a serious distortion of the truth.

French troops in Chad do help to maintain order in a country so poor it can afford only a 1,000-man army for an area twice the size of France. But to imply that they are crushing a popular national uprising to maintain an "oppressive" puppet government is a tragic distortion of the facts.

"The National Liberation Front" mentioned in your editorial is a tiny splinter group of several hundred "African-oriented" brigades in the far north. There is nothing like a unified national "people's struggle" in Chad.

There is in fact little unity at all in the country, where at least 100 different language groups make up a population of 4 million. It is true, as the editorial says, that the Chadians are never keen to pay their annual taxes to a distant and little-known government of "foreigners." But it is totally erroneous to equate this widespread miscontent over taxes with the groups of bandits who roam much of the countryside. These bandits are not national political and are united only to the extent that they all would rather steal cattle than till the arid soil. The average villager hates and fears them for their depredation, and the bandits simply cannot be interpreted as an armed manifestation of the popular discontent over taxes. The revolutionary formula just doesn't jibe with the facts in Chad.

I speak from personal experience, having spent the last two years drilling water wells in isolated villages all over Chad, including the so-called "rebellious" areas.

JOHN G. BRIM.

Paris.

Skirting the Issue

In this Age of Protest when youths all over the world seem to be against everything, it is a curious fact that they are taking up the cause of the unlovely, unattractive, unrefined, unpolished, unproductive and unfeminine Max Horowitz.

Judging from their unhappy, unembarrassed expression, even the girls who wear them are against it.

A. GONZALEZ.

Paris.

A Difference

I think the only difference between the "failures" of the regime in Cuba; as outlined in the editorial of 28 July, and the success of the Rikkyo-Regime in Cambodia, as carried in an accompanying article, is that in the one the United States has thrown its effective might against the regime, while in the other it has thrown all its resources with the regime.

If this is a fair "objective" analysis—that is, an analysis stripped of desire, intention, and promotion—then we have only to wait to see at the outcome of the Cambodian affair is anywhere nearly as long-lived as the Castro regime.

FRANK G. SEITMAN.

Stuttgart.

Supermom

Re your picture of "Proud Supermom," Mrs. Vito Sarro, in the July 20 issue.

In a world beset by problems resulting from overpopulation, your action in honoring a woman who has given birth to 26 children is a best highly irresponsible.

Women who contribute to the population explosion to such an extent are not "supermoms." They are selfish criminals and should be presented as such.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Munich.

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Actor's New Role: Caring for Children

By Gloria Emerson

DA NANG, South Vietnam (UPI)—He is a very different boy, even in this country where not many children are as small, so solemn, so silent for a boy of 11—although he does not really know that is his exact age.

One of 24 youngsters who live in a bare, decaying, dirty house in this city, Vo Van Be is very much like his new home. He hunches, as do the other boys, to earn money. They all have tiny wooden boxes that hold bits of polish, part of a rag and a brush.

He has a lot on his mind; most of the other kids have only themselves to worry about, but he has two sisters to support, Richard Hughes, a 27-year-old American, said of Vo Van Be. Mr. Hughes, whose home is in Pittsburgh, was shot in the chest in Vietnam, promised to help, but nothing has happened.

Three American women, whose husbands are the highest-ranking members of the United States Mission here, dropped in at the boys' hostel at 135 Pham Ngu Lao in Saigon, and made the appropriate comments about Mr. Hughes' splendid work. But the ladies said they were busy themselves helping Vietnamese refugees from Cambodia and did not commit themselves.

"They did send us a television set—maybe the last thing in the world we need," Mr. Hughes said with a grin.

A general has chipped in \$50, but the huge American community has mostly remained aloof. Mr. Hughes does not like to hold out his hand to them, either.

Situation Desperate
The financial situation in the last two and a half years has usually been desperate. Mr. Hughes needs each month about \$2,500 to run the Da Nang hostel and the three in Saigon, where a total of about 130 youngsters live. On one occasion, the actor even cashed in his return ticket to the United States to meet bills.

There are more than 44 voluntary agencies in Vietnam. "They don't even begin to dent the problem in this country," Mr. Hughes said. "The voluntary agencies are tied down by regulations and restrictions. They don't want to go out on a limb, so they only support a successful project. They write letters to me like, 'Send us a letter from your president or board of directors.' That's a joke."

The Saigon companies of Esso and Shell, two of the world's leading oil companies, have contributed about \$100 each. The most generous and spontaneous help has come from the Foremost Dairies of Vietnam, whose manager is Stanley Pantell.

"In Saigon he had the electricity redone, the toilets fixed for us. Twice he's given us grants and even money out of his own pocket when I was

ing on the streets. Other shoe-shine boys told him about the house and led him to it. It is hard to understand why Be does not have a clean shirt and why Bi cannot have the rash on her body treated. The answer: no money.

Dick Hughes, who is responsible for raising the \$2,500 a month for the four homes he runs, speaks quietly of his daily, monthly, yearly chase for funds.

"In the United States, people don't care anymore. They want to forget about Vietnam and kids like these," he said. "If you ask them for help, so many people say, 'We're spending our money for things at home.'"

An American philanthropist said, sorry, he could not help the shoe-shine boys because his projects were arms control and birth control. A congressman, touring Vietnam, promised to help, but nothing has happened.

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Situation Desperate
The financial situation in the last two and a half years has usually been desperate. Mr. Hughes needs each month about \$2,500 to run the Da Nang hostel and the three in Saigon, where a total of about 130 youngsters live. On one occasion, the actor even cashed in his return ticket to the United States to meet bills.

There are more than 44 voluntary agencies in Vietnam. "They don't even begin to dent the problem in this country," Mr. Hughes said. "The voluntary agencies are tied down by regulations and restrictions. They don't want to go out on a limb, so they only support a successful project. They write letters to me like, 'Send us a letter from your president or board of directors.' That's a joke."

The Saigon companies of Esso and Shell, two of the world's leading oil companies, have contributed about \$100 each. The most generous and spontaneous help has come from the Foremost Dairies of Vietnam, whose manager is Stanley Pantell.

"In Saigon he had the electricity redone, the toilets fixed for us. Twice he's given us grants and even money out of his own pocket when I was



Richard Hughes dishes out lunch for the shoe-shine boys in his Da Nang hostel.

really up against it," Mr. Hughes said.

A Few Friends
A few American friends, some of them with voluntary agencies, have helped him face the crushing problems of giving youngsters a feeling of being wanted, of not needing to steal. In Da Nang, there is 25-year-old James Trullinger, of Syosset, N. Y., who is the American deputy adviser to the mayor of Da Nang, and largely concerned with social welfare.

The boys, who are from age 6 to 18, must follow one strict rule in the hostel here: no smoking. Many of them, sometimes at age 9 and 10, like to light up a cigarette to show that they are tough and worldly. Few demands are made on the boys. Mr. Hughes does not want them to feel they are being "rehabilitated."

There are squads for doing the simplest chores—cleaning

the latrine, sweeping the floors, washing the dishes—but any Vietnamese housewife would groan at the results.

The boys here own so little that it hardly matters. The one piece of furniture where they can put things consists of two tables from the scrapyard. The other piece of furniture is a long table where they eat, with two benches and a chair.

"The first thing—the basic premise—is that they must learn to care about themselves," the American said.

Hardest Lesson

This is the hardest of all things to teach them. Some of the shoe-shine boys in Da Nang and Saigon have been pimps and pickpockets. They have been in jail as vagrants, and they are often persecuted by the police.

"One of the boys, Nguyen Loi, was stopped twice during the

last two weeks by policemen here who wanted money," Mr. Trullinger said. "A policeman said to Nguyen Loi, 'Hey, stop right here. Give me 50 piasters so I can go to the movies.'"

But Nguyen Loi refused to come across. Mr. Trullinger said, and the boy was taken to the police station.

"His hands were held behind his back, and he was hit in the mouth with a gun," said Mr. Trullinger, who complained to the mayor. It is not certain what the mayor can do.

Some of the children have been hurt by the war beyond repair. Such as little Vo Van Be and his two sisters, or 17-year-old Nguyen Van Tri, who lost his right leg and half of his left leg when a Viet Cong mine exploded.

Some children run away from brutal parents and refuse to go back to them.

There are others who have

forgotten who they are, what they suffered: a tiny boy with a wide grin and long spindly legs has been christened Moritz by a Vietnamese housemaster, for he does not know what his real name is. He is a Montagnard from the central highlands of Vietnam. No one else in the hostel here can find out anything more.

Phuong Van Nhan, 8, is a tormented child whose parents both had seizures of insanity. He ran away. When he talks, he cannot stop rubbing the table with one hand. Sometimes he weeps and cries out at night.

There are older boys who are heroin and morphine addicts; boys with polio who can crawl, but not walk; bright boys and slow ones; boys who have been professional thieves; boys who fight with knives, and boys who will, as Mr. Hughes puts it, never become "Horatio Algiers."

Mr. Hughes does not lecture or preach. He shares what they have, and he is always there.

"Once a boy trusts you, all else will follow: school, discipline, work, dignity, and the difficult search back into themselves, as to how they can compensate for what they have lost and how they can possibly even be happy," he said.

Luxury Unnecessary
He does not think it would be better for the boys if they suddenly found themselves in luxurious surroundings.

"If the boys stick with you, out of love, when there are few clothes, few conveniences and facilities, and little money, the project is sound," he said. "Then the rest will fall through the better, more affluent times."

The problems never stop; there are illnesses that must be treated, unbelievable red tape before a boy is issued papers and can be sent to a school to learn a trade; the struggle with landlords who want to raise rents, and the effort to give the youngsters a feeling of "family."

"After all, no matter how successful our hostels are, they will always be the second best thing," Mr. Hughes said. "Our sort of 'family' will have to suffice until some order is restored, until the boys can return to homes that are not shattered and at odds."

For two years, Richard Hughes has faced the crises almost alone. He knows when to interfere between quarreling boys who have butcher knives, when to let a fistfight go on, how to gently caress a head and take time to hear a very dirty small boy tell him what happened that day.

Seven months ago, he hoped that he could pull out and let the Vietnamese take over, but it has not yet worked out. He does not really feel he can leave now. Years from now, he said, he still will not have stopped wondering how they are.

It has been worth it for him, and for them. Once, writing home to his parents about the boys who have been looked on as warts, criminals and outcasts, he wrote:

"I care very deeply for each last one of them. They are gallant and good. And I cannot fathom where all their love had gone before I came."

DUBROVNIK: A Festival for All

By Clive Barnes

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, Aug. 5 (UPI)—There are a few European music and drama festivals that can match Dubrovnik for the sheer beauty and excitement of its settings—Spoleto, for one—but none, I think, that can surpass it.

The festival is held in a 12th-century town on the Adriatic—Shakespeare's Illyria, perhaps—that has the air of an oddball Slavic Venice. The old town, enclosed by a wall, is hidden to any but pedestrians, and the entire city seems to have been carved at one time, by one hand from one piece of rock.

No matter that many centuries contributed to its final shape, the result is completely homogeneous. It is a toy city, once a seriously mercantile republic—the Venice that—today a slow and gentle survivor in a bustling world. And, of course, a great place for a festival.

The Dubrovnik festival takes place all over Dubrovnik. There are 30 natural open-air stages, where the festival finds a sudden and fugitive home, and one indoor theater, a Victorian baroque reproduction that is rarely used.

The Setting
What I saw—and why I really went—was fascinating, a European phenomenon known as Maurice Béjart. For continental Europe, Maurice Béjart is the most important figure in contemporary European ballet. He is enormously popular. Yet, or so it seems, what General de Gaulle so neatly used to call "the Anglo-Saxons" have never strongly responded to Béjart.

I had seen Béjart's work a great deal before and had been largely unimpressed. He is clearly a great man of the theater, after the pattern of Roland Petit, but as a choreographer his talents have always struck me as minimal, and a naughtily pretentious air of pseudo-intellectualism has, for me, always damaged his theatricality.

But he appeals to a new audience—not previously sophisticated in either dance or drama. Even though I largely disapproved, the audience had such a great and genuine time in Dubrovnik that you had to be impressed, even if you were



Maurice Béjart
European phenomenon

beaches looked enticing if I could have got to them—and seeing more of this strangely disorganized richness, I would very much have liked to have seen Kosta Spalac's staging of "Illyria" which a lot of people were talking about, or some of the folkloric companies, or Atella 212 in Jerry's "Ubu Roi," or the Duke Ellington orchestra on the terrace of the Fort Revelin. It seems a festival for all tastes, and almost immediately after arrival I knew I would return.

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not, if you take the point, impressed.

Béjart's "Romeo and Juliet" is cheap and cheerful—it takes liberties with Berlioz; it plays outrageously in the basic political responses of its young audiences ("hands up—who are for the good guys?") and it is a travesty of Shakespeare. The political relevance of "Romeo and Juliet" hardly needs people telling us "to make love not war," and its significance is as an earnest tragedy not an opportunistic theatrical document on the naturally popular theme of peace.

The choreography is naive. It is very old fashioned, deriving largely from Serge Lifar and believing that simple classical steps have an emotional meaning beyond their physical execution in space. It is an excuse for a lack of choreographic inventiveness and power. Theatricality in today's ballet, only John Cranko is his match, and this is important.

Béjart also has a marvelously disciplined troupe. It is a good company—although the boys are better and (this might be a problem although not in every quarter) prettier than the girls—and it dances with fantastic esprit de corps and pure love for what they are doing.

I admired among two totally different casts of principals—particularly Paolo Bortoluzzi as Romeo (he is one of the most perfect male dancers in the world), Madeleine Steril as a bewilderment Juliet, Woytek Lowski as Tybalt and Daniel Lomel as Mercutio.

I loved Dubrovnik, and obviously I must write more about Béjart. He is better than his choreography would lead you to suppose, and Dubrovnik is as lovely as its descriptions would suggest.

Home to Roost
BELLEFONTE, Pa., Aug. 5 (UPI)—Jim Hoffman paid a \$1 parking fine on a ticket he collected here while on vacation from his job as Bellefonte's parking meter enforcement officer.

He had seen Béjart's work a great deal before and had been largely unimpressed. He is clearly a great man of the theater, after the pattern of Roland Petit, but as a choreographer his talents have always struck me as minimal, and a naughtily pretentious air of pseudo-intellectualism has, for me, always damaged his theatricality.

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Bavaria Buys Wagner's House, Papers

Price Estimated at \$2.7 to \$3.8 Million

BAYREUTH, Germany, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The state of Bavaria in West Germany has resolved the financial problems of the family of Richard Wagner by buying the Wagner archives and related materials.

The Wagner legacy has been acquired for a price reported to be between 10 and 15 million marks (\$2.7 to \$3.8 million).

Included in the sale is Villa Wahnfried, the home which Wagner built for himself and his wife, Cosima, who was the daughter of Franz Liszt. There are also the manuscripts of "Lohengrin," "Tristan und Isolde," "The Flying Dutchman," and "Siegfried."

Mayor Hans Walther of Bayreuth has announced that the Bayreuth Festival, which has always been directed by members of the Wagner family, and at which only Wagner's works are presented, will be handled under a public foundation.

Under the terms of the sale, the Wagner scores and papers must remain in Bayreuth, where they are not to be broken up in any way, but where they will be open to bona fide researchers.

The legacy was bought from its sole owner, Winifred Wagner, the English-born widow of Wagner's son, Siegfried, and the mother of Wolfgang Wagner, the present director of the festival.

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Canada Seen As Postponing Dollar Parity

Government Awaits Economic Statistics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Canadian authorities do not intend to fix the parity of the dollar before year-end unless speculative buying pressure forces them to act earlier, informed sources said here today. The sources said Ottawa hopes to wait until the economic statistics for the current half-year are available, enabling the government to assess the size of any upward inflation. This should not be done until the end of the year, a fixed parity May 31 and since floated upwards by about 5 percent in value.

The only impediment factor is the extent of inflationary pressure and for Canadian dollars in international markets. A continuation of hot money based on inflation speculation could well impede the government into a new rate earlier than presently intended, the sources said. They added that the Bank of Canada is inhibited from intervening heavily in the market to control the extent of the float, as this would inflate its holdings of convertible currencies, further fueling speculative fire.

The New York foreign exchange market, the Canadian dollar touched a high of 97.90/98.00 on slipping to 97.85/88 at the close.

Reserves Rise
OTTAWA, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Canada's foreign exchange reserves to \$44.4 billion (U.S.) as of 31, from \$43.9 billion a month earlier, the Department of Finance said today.

OECD Estimates Growth
PARIS, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today that the rate of growth of the Canadian economy next year will be below potential because demand management policies focus on containing inflation.

In its annual report on the Canadian economy, the OECD said it expects the gross national product to grow between 2.5 and 3 percent this year compared with 4.8 percent in 1969.

Britain Steps Up Exports to East

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—British exports to Eastern Europe in the first six months of this year rose 15.6 million (\$200 million) from 13.5 million (\$180 million) in the first half of last year, the London Chamber of Commerce reported today.

The largest increase was in exports to the Soviet Union, which jumped to \$54.8 million from \$35 million in the first six months last year.

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Economics Sapping Apartheid

By Marvyn Howe

JOHANNESBURG (NYT).—South Africa's policy of apartheid, long attacked on ideological grounds, is beginning to give way on economic grounds.

A flu epidemic has shown the severity of the problem. The South African railways, which to a great extent condition the economic growth rate, have been hit so badly by the effects of the epidemic that jobs on it have been killed with non-white labor.

The labor problems are so severe that an increasing number of influential voices are warning against the harmful effects on the economy of apartheid, or strict racial separation, which leaves the black majority largely under-militated.

Worries Increasing

The most prosperous country of Africa, with the biggest growth potential, is increasingly worried about inflation, the fall of stock prices, a rising foreign-trade deficit (excluding gold), a decline in private fixed investment and, above all, the shortage of skilled labor.

The South African Reserve Bank's June bulletin gave a generally gloomy picture of current economic activity, which has continued a slow-down since late 1968.

The shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers in several sectors continues to restrict increases in production and exert a strong upward pressure on wages, according to the bank's report.

"What is alarming to us is that we now realize we will have to grow slower," said A. S. Jacobs, economic adviser to the Volksraad Bank. He expects that last year's high growth rate of 7.5 percent will drop to 5 percent this year and sink to 3.5 percent in 1971. The principal bottleneck to growth is labor, in his opinion.

Economic Squeeze

The Job Reservation Act, which virtually excludes non-white from skilled and semi-skilled jobs, has been widely challenged. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the giant Anglo-American Corp., has called the present labor restrictions "economic suicide."

Prof. Simon Brand, head of the Department of Economics at Rand Afrikaans University, recently declared that South Africa's economy would come to a halt if total apartheid were achieved.

The president of the Chamber of Mines, R.S. Cooke, has called on the government to review labor practices and adapt them to changing economic circumstances. He said that the mining industry was currently faced with a serious shortage of 1,500 white men and was trying to recruit personnel abroad.

Eventual Acceptance Seen
The former president of Johannesburg's Chamber of Commerce, R. P. Bradlow, has declared that job restrictions will have to go to meet labor demands. Eventually the country

will have to accept non-white postmen, bus drivers and clerks, rather than see essential services break down, he says.

Last month, at the Confederation of Labor's first national congress, J. H. Liebenberg, president of the Railway African Staff Association, declared that industry and trade unions would have to prepare for the orderly and disciplined entry of non-whites into white jobs, or face the possibility of serious labor unrest.

The railroad crisis reached its peak at the beginning of this month when 25,000 workers, or 13 percent of the labor force, were off work—mostly because of flu—causing tremendous delays in industry and commerce.

Farmers Angry

Angry farmers from the Natal district scored the railways for deliberately crippling the agricultural industry by refusing to employ non-whites. Martin Hill, chairman of the Natal Farmers Association, estimated that the railways were two months behind in moving crops.

Publicly the government's position is steadfast. Labor Minister Marais Viljoen spelled it out at last month's labor congress: Employment opportunities for whites are to be guaranteed at all times; the employment of other racial groups should not lead to the replacement of whites or to racial mixing on the same work level, and whites must not be replaced by non-whites.

But despite this policy, there seems to be a good deal of blinking along the color bar. While there is no reliable estimate of the overall shortage of white labor, it is known that non-whites are now in various jobs formerly reserved for whites: Heavy vehicle driving, operation of heavy equipment and brick laying. This month 47 African girls were employed by a white concern in the traditionally white jobs of cashier and sales assistant.

Discrimination Against Blacks

Despite the gains, however, the blacks still lag behind the whites. The Johannesburg municipality gave its employees a raise this month in an attempt to retain the dwindling staff. Whites were given a 20 percent increase and the more abundant, lower-paid blacks only 10 percent.

At the labor congress, there was strong opposition to a proposal that job opportunities be provided for all workers regardless of race and that the rate of pay be based on skill.

Blacks now constitute about 23 percent of the population, but receive only 19 percent of the national income, whereas whites, with 19 percent of the population, get 73 percent of the cash income.

Even government officials, while defending the nation's economy, see the need for relaxing existing restrictions. Acting Labor Secretary Ben Liebenberg said: "We're very realistic. The restrictions are not being applied in a rigid manner. Eventually we will have more blacks in more skilled and semi-skilled jobs."

Fed Is Aiming For Curbs on Growth Rate

By H. Ench Heinemann

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The strategy of the Federal Reserve System for controlling inflation calls for holding the rate of growth in total demand for goods and services below the economy's overall growth potential through the end of 1971, an official spokesman for the New York Fed said here yesterday.

Thomas O. Waage, a vice-president of the New York bank, said that if the economy followed this pattern, then inflationary pressures should cool markedly.

By the end of next year, he told a meeting of the New York Financial Writers Association, the current 4 percent rate of climb in the most all-inclusive price index—the "deflator" used in calculating constant-dollar figures for the gross national product—will be cut in half.

Consumer Price Outlook
The consumer price index, which rose at a 9.5 percent annual rate in the second quarter, will be rising only one-third as rapidly, Mr. Waage asserted.

Mr. Waage did not specify what he considered to be the economy's long-term growth potential; but many analysts, looking at the likely trend of growth in the labor force and output per man-hour, figure this potential is about 4 percent a year.

Referring to an earlier report, Mr. Waage said that the government's Bureau of Labor Statistics had just "provided what can become the first gleam in a dark sky."

Quoting the bureau's report, Mr. Waage said that "output per man-hour (which showed little change last year) rose at an annual rate of slightly more than 2 percent in the second quarter of this year, while the average rate of compensation per man-hour slowed to an annual rate of just over 5 percent. As a result, unit-labor costs dropped to an annual rate of rise of less than 2 percent."

He went on to say that "clearly, if we can succeed for several quarters in repeating this kind of performance, the rate of cost increase will decline markedly, and the rate of price increase will also be able to subside, and we can build the foundation for another period of healthy non-inflationary growth."

Cornfeld Will Outline IOS Recovery Plan to Board

By H. Ench Heinemann

GENEVA, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Bernard Cornfeld, founder of the Investors Overseas Services mutual fund empire, was told today he may meet with the board of directors tomorrow to outline his plan for the company's recovery.

IOS spokesman said Mr. Cornfeld will make a presentation to the board at his own request.

Mr. Cornfeld, ousted in April as IOS chairman and not re-elected to the board at the June 30 shareholders' meeting in Toronto, claims to have arranged a line of credit for the company.

He told intimates that he is determined to make the company either by getting IOS to accept his plan or by obtaining the necessary support among major shareholders.

Mr. Cornfeld is said to claim that he has sufficient funds to

Steel Firms Raise Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Major U.S. steelmakers have begun raising prices on the last major product category on which prices had not yet been raised this year.

U.S. Steel Corp., the largest in the industry, yesterday hiked the price of tin mill products, widely used in the canning of foods and beverages, by 65 cents a base box—a quantity amounting to 31,800 square inches of metal, or 112 sheets measuring 30 inches by 14 inches.

Today, Kaiser Steel Corp. announced it would raise prices also. The new rates go into effect Oct. 1.

If followed by the rest of the industry, as expected, the move would substantially exhaust the price-increase possibilities for the industry for the balance of the year. At the beginning of the year, the industry instituted a practice of promising customers it would not raise prices on certain products more than once in a 12-month period.

The mill products account for about 7 percent of total industry shipments.

On the basis of an annual production of more than 80 billion cans annually, it is estimated that the price rise, if passed on to consumers, would raise the nation's food bill by about \$80 million a year.

The price increase would include tin-free sheets as well as tin-plated sheets.

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Tenneco Net Slips Despite Gain in Sales

Official Cites Higher Costs, Low Production

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Tenneco Inc.'s earnings for the second quarter were affected by "high interest costs, month-long strikes at five chemical plants, reduced production of farm equipment because of depressed market conditions and the absence of significant real estate sales in the second quarter," N.W. Freeman, president, said today.

Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) \$24.5 \$28.2
Profit (millions) \$2.87 \$4.46
P. Share (diluted) .41 .56
First Half
Revenue (millions) 1,234 1,190
Profit (millions) \$7.2 \$10.2
P. Share .088 1.13

Mr. Freeman said agricultural and construction equipment manufacturing was "the largest single restraining factor on earnings."

He added, however, that the company expects earnings in the second half of 1970 to be better than the first half because of expected strong sales and a leveling-off of costs.

Cerro Corp.
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 129.4 130.9
Profit (millions) 8.22 8.25
P. Share .109 1.15
First Half
Revenue (millions) 253.4 232.4
Profit (millions) 13.3 13.6
P. Share .150 1.70

Di Giorgio
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) \$7.2 \$4.4
Profit (millions) 1.32 1.58
P. Share .031 0.39
Share (diluted) .028 0.35

First Nat
Revenue (millions) 180.1 184.2
Profit (millions) 2.22 2.55
P. Share .052 0.53
Share (diluted) .048 0.56

Frigo Industries
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 76.51 \$28.89
Profit (millions) 3.76 4.47
P. Share .010 0.72

Green Giant
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 152.26 151.84
Profit (millions) 2.30 6.02
P. Share .034 0.95

Ingersoll-Rand
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 195.3 181.5
Profit (millions) 17.72 17.80
P. Share 1.06 1.06

First Nat
Revenue (millions) 375.8 351.86
Profit (millions) 24.63 34.09
P. Share 2.05 2.03

International Utilities
First Half 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 422.4 387.4
Profit (millions) 17.44 19.06
P. Share 1.23 1.43

Liggett & Myers
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 185.85 189.4
Profit (millions) 6.34 5.97
P. Share .075 0.70

First Nat
Revenue (millions) 319.8 324.1
Profit (millions) 13.29 11.44
P. Share 1.45 1.23

Primex Bowes
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 72.2 61.5
Profit (millions) 4.34 3.37
P. Share .033 0.27

Sevill Manufacturing
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 113.77 112.5
Profit (millions) 3.09 3.75
P. Share .074 0.83

First Nat
Revenue (millions) 225.2 217.9
Profit (millions) 5.34 7.14
P. Share 1.66 1.75
P. Share (diluted) 1.32 1.53

COMPAGNIE PECHINEY

The Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting, held at the Company's headquarters in Lyons on June 1, 1970, approved the following decisions:

—To double the capital stock by incorporating reserves and raising the par value of all shares from Fr. 50 to Fr. 100.

—To change the "Société des Aluminates de France" and the "Société Centrale des Aluminates de France."

The capital stock of the Company will thus be raised to 1,482,765,168 Fr., divided into 14,827,651 shares of Fr. 100 each.

At the following session, the Ordinary General Meeting approved the accounts for the fiscal year 1969. The net dividend of Fr. 7 per share, to which should be added a fiscal credit of Fr. 3.50 represented by coupon No. 25, will be payable beginning June 15, 1970.

The Meeting also reviewed for five years the authorization given to the Board of Directors to issue in France and abroad bonds of any nature.

President Pierre JOUVENET, in his address, notably stated with reference to the current year:

"In regard to the early part of 1970, complete results are only available for the first month. However, it appears that the corresponding period of 1969 would not be of any significance as the Company's performance had been average during that period, and our results are definitely superior to our forecasts, which showed an increase compared with the corresponding period of 1969. If the economic situation does not deteriorate due to unforeseen developments, 1970 should show a substantial improvement over the preceding year."

Based on the same calculation as last year, the net income, after deduction of the first month, was 1,482,765,168 Fr. against 1,344 million the preceding year, i.e., a 10.7 percent increase. The improvement of double last year's figure is due to a net progression of our operation and also to the absence of exceptional losses caused by the 1969 strike, which had caused a decrease of the Group.

I consider, however, that our stock has not been appreciated at its actual value during the last months. I believe that the results outlined above will have convinced you that such a treatment is justified. Eventually, the stock market will react positively to our dynamic development and the results already obtained. I also think that the current crisis will lead to a reappreciation of the stock market, which will ensure a better recognition to stocks of enterprises achieving the double advantage of steady growth and international implementation."

CONSOLIDATED SALES (1969): Fr. 7,300,000,000
of which: Aluminum 47 %
Copper Fabrications 36.9 %
Sundry (mainly Howmet activities other than Aluminum) 16 %

The annual report may be obtained on simple request at:
Compagnie Pechiney, Service de l'Information: 23 rue Salomon, Paris-6e. Tel. 327-64-71.

Analysts Cite Absence of News Summer Doldrums Bealm Stock Prices

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The Big Board was becalmed in the mid-summer doldrums today. Prices moved narrowly in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange. They were up a little in the morning and down a little in the afternoon. When the bell sounded, there were 517 stocks down and 589 up.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average held within a thin 2-point range and finished with a loss of 1.09 at 724.81. Only two of the 30 components showed changes of more than a point. They were Jersey Standard, which rose 1 1/8 to 51 3/4, and Du Pont, which declined 1 5/8 to 130 5/8.

Other market indexes moved in equally narrow ranges.

Standard & Poor's 500 dipped 0.01 to 77.18 and the NYSE index was off 0.02 at 41.94.

Trading volume, meanwhile, ebbed to 7.66 million shares from 8.31 million yesterday and would have been even lower except for a few big blocks that provided some excitement in an otherwise dull session.

There was little economic or international news to spur concerted moves in either direction and trading interest was further dimmed by the fact that many brokers and investors are on vacation.

"Another thing to remember," said one Wall Street observer, stifling a yawn, "is that there aren't as many brokers around these days."

Technical analysts, meanwhile, said the market appeared to be locked into a narrow trading range of 720 to 740 on the Dow and was unlikely to do much until it broke through either of those levels.

Institutional activity continued at a relatively low level. There were 48 trades of 10,000 shares or more, compared with the revised figure of 55 for yesterday.

The sizes of some of the big blocks, however, ran well above day-earlier levels. The biggest trades of the day was a 345,000-share block of McDonald's, the hamburger chain operator, at the day's low of 32. The block was handled for both sides by Goldman, Sachs & Co. McDonald's, which has been in a steady slide since reporting an increase in second-quarter profits

last week, closed at 32 1/2, down 1 1/2.

Sperry Rand, the second most-active issue, dropped 1 1/8 to a new 1970 low of 31. Its turnover of 250,000 shares included a block of 185,000 shares at 31 5/8 in which Salomon Brothers represented both sides.

Salomon Brothers also handled a 100,000-share trade of National Cash Register at 94. The stock closed at 94 1/8, down 7/8, on total trades of 126,900 shares.

Ford to Raise Prices in '71

By Robert W. Irvin

DETROIT, Aug. 5 (WP).—Ford Motor Co. indicates it is planning across-the-board price increases ranging from 5 to 6 percent, or more than \$125, on its 1971 model cars and trucks.

In a move to cut back warranty coverage, the company is going to discontinue its optional five-year, 50,000-mile engine power train guarantee.

This was disclosed in letters being sent to its dealers this week. Chrysler has sent similar letters to its dealers indicating an increase of about 5 percent in the retail price of Dodge trucks and also elimination of the five-year warranty, now free on all its vehicles.

American Motors is holding meetings this week on tentative pricing and expects to notify dealers around Aug. 12 about its plans for an increase in prices, according to chairman Roy D. Chapin Jr.

General Motors said it has not sent out tentative prices on cars or trucks.

Ford said "advance billing prices have been set at 5 percent over 1970 model prices, except for Maverick, which is up 6 percent. Truck advance billing prices also are up 6 percent."

A Ford official said he did not know how the public would react to the pricing announcement but added "It will not come as any shock; enough has been said about it already."

Asked if he expected 1971 prices to go up more than did the 1970 models, AMC's Mr. Chapin said, "An increase of more than last year is thoroughly justified. One of our problems is that costs have literally outstripped any anticipation we had; we showed great restraint last fall. We were very modest in some of our pricing moves."

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1970 - Stocks and Bonds					1970 - Stocks and Bonds					1970 - Stocks and Bonds					1970 - Stocks and Bonds				
1970	Stocks and Bonds	100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net	1970	Stocks and Bonds	100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net	1970	Stocks and Bonds	100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net	1970	Stocks and Bonds	100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
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32	12 Sermol	30	14 13/16	13 1/2	13 1/2	32	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	32	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	32	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
46	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	46	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	46	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	46	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
47	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	47	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	47	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	47	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
48	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	48	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	48	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	48	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
49	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	49	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	49	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	49	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
50	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	50	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	50	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	50	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
51	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	51	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	51	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	51	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
52	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	52	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	52	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	52	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
53	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	53	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	53	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	53	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
54	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	54	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	54	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	54	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
55	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	55	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	55	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	55	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
56	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	56	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	56	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	56	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
57	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	57	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	57	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	57	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
58	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	58	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	58	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	58	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
59	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	59	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	59	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	59	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
60	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	60	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	60	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	60	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
61	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	61	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	61	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	61	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
62	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	62	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	62	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	62	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
63	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	63	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	63	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	63	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
64	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	64	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	64	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	64	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
65	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	65	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	65	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	65	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
66	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	66	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	66	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	66	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
67	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	67	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	67	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	67	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
68	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	68	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	68	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	68	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
69	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	69	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	69	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	69	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
70	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	70	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	70	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	70	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
71	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	71	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	71	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	71	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
72	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	72	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	72	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	72	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
73	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	73	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	73	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	73	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
74	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	74	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	74	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	74	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
75	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	75	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	75	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	75	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
76	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	76	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	76	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	76	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
77	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	77	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	77	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	77	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
78	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	78	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	78	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	78	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
79	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	79	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	79	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	79	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
80	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	80	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	80	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	80	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
81	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	81	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	81	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	81	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
82	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	82	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	82	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	82	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
83	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	83	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	83	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	83	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
84	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	84	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	84	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	84	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
85	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	85	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	85	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	85	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
86	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	86	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	86	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	86	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
87	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	87	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	87	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	87	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
88	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	88	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	88	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	88	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
89	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	89	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	89	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	89	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
90	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	90	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	90	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	90	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
91	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	91	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	91	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	91	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
92	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	92	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	92	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	92	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
93	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	93	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	93	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	93	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
94	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	94	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	94	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	94	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
95	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	95	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	95	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	95	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
96	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	96	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	96	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	96	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
97	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	97	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	97	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	97	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
98	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	98	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	98	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	98	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
99	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	99	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	99	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	99	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
100	251 Shell Oil	2.40	577 44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	100	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	100	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	100	25	2 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2

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ALCANTARA AEREE ITALIANE S.p.A. capital L. 50,000,000,000 (fully paid)

appointment, together with Dr. Saracino to the Executive Committee.

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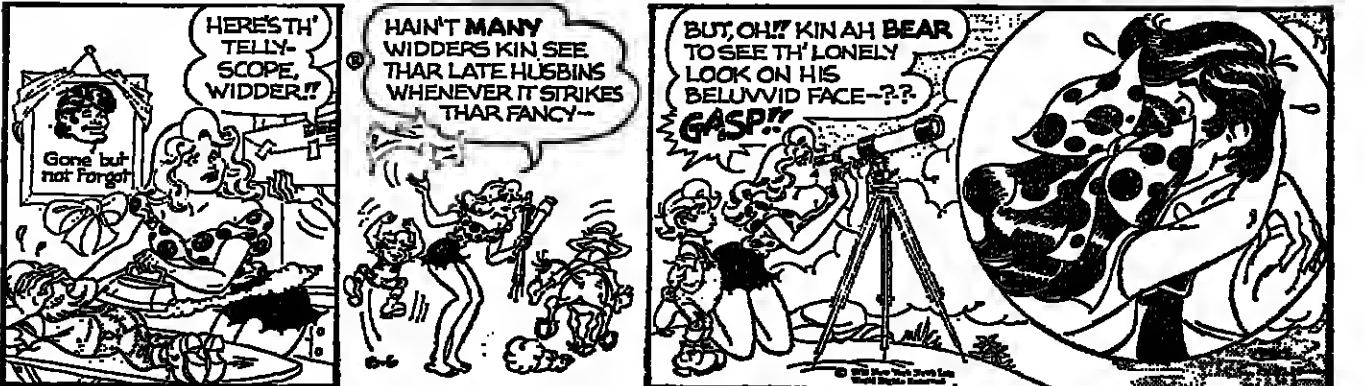
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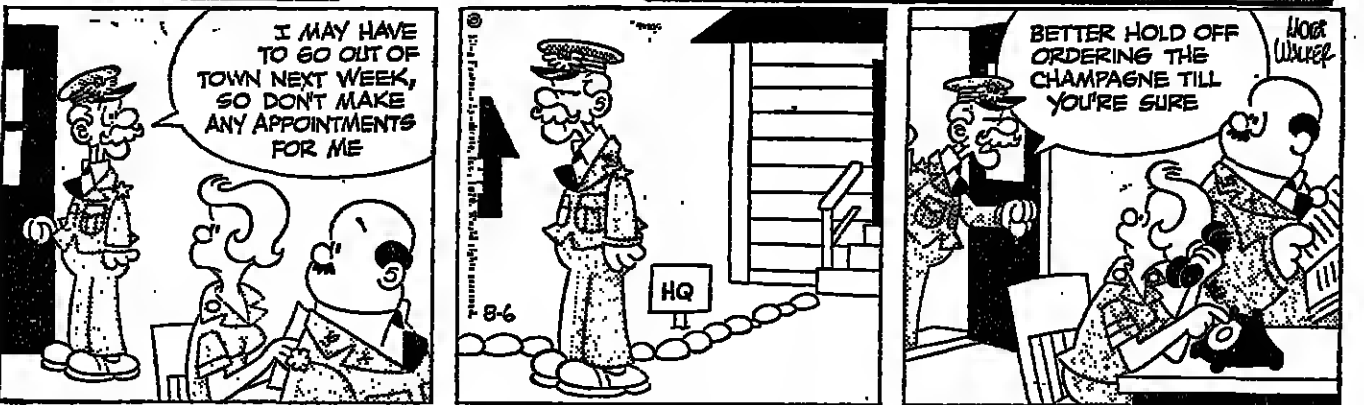
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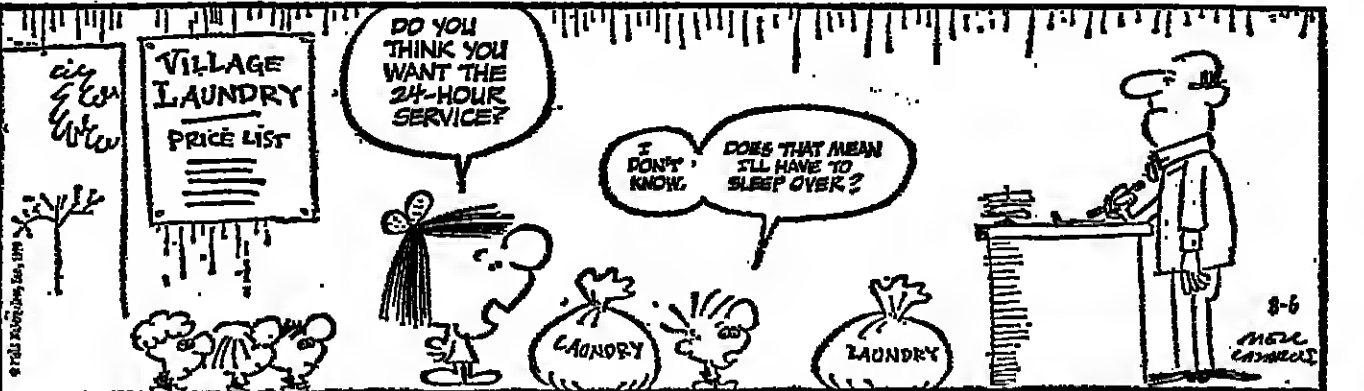
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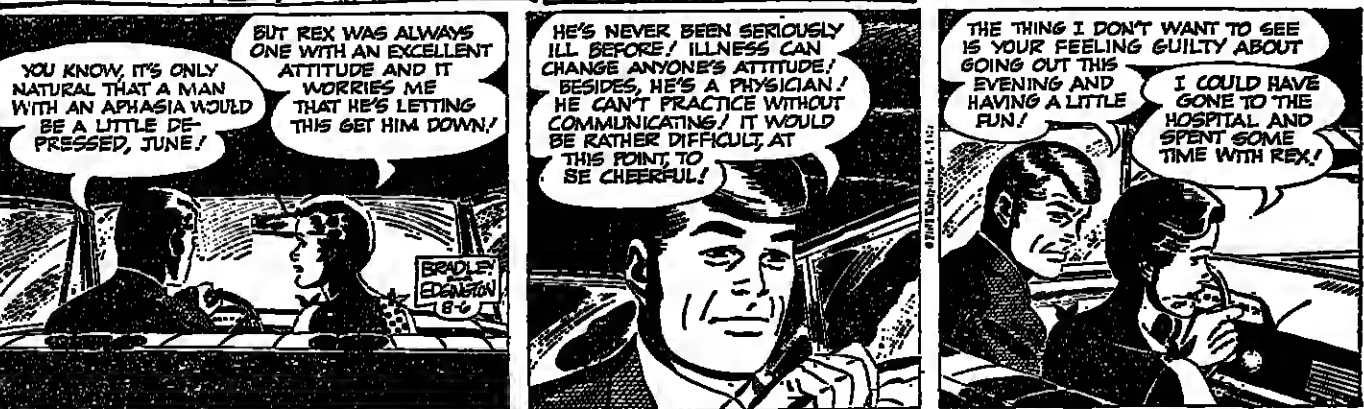
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WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North-South reached an excellent slam on the diagrammed deal.

South opened one diamond and West overcalled with one spade. North's jump to two no-trump guaranteed game and showed spade strength.

South indicated an aversion to no-trump by bidding three clubs and North temporized with a cue-bid of three spades. He was concerned about a possible heart weakness for no-trump purposes, and South shared that concern. When he rebid his diamonds at the four-level, North jumped imaginatively to six diamonds. He correctly placed his partner with a singleton heart, and knew that the hands would fit excellently.

West led the heart ace, followed by a second heart, and South ruffed. He now had 11 sure tricks and several strings to his bow for the 12th.

He could hope for a two-two diamond division, which would leave a trump in dummy to ruff the fourth round of clubs. He could hope for a three-three club break. And if necessary he could fall back on the double finesse in spades, hoping that West's spade suit was headed by queen-jack.

As it happened, all South's troubles were over when he drew trumps and they broke evenly. He would have had a very difficult decision if West had had a singleton diamond. He could have played clubs while the diamond king remained in the dummy, thus risking the chance that West held more than three clubs.

Or he could have drawn the missing trump and played the king and ace of clubs. This

would have left him with another tough decision if West had produced two high clubs, jack-ten, jack-nine or ten-nine.

The finesse of the eight of clubs would then be indicated on a percentage basis. But the combination of playing for the club to fall with the double finesse in spades in reserve would be just about as good.

NORTH
AK107
984
K63
A53
WEST
Q8842
AQ1052
108
10
EAST (D)
J3
KJ63
84
J9742
SOUTH
65
7
AQJ752
K88

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North
Pass 1-1 2 NT
Pass 3-3 Pass 3-4
Pass 4-4 Pass 6-6
Pass Pass Pass

*West led the heart ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BOOR	GAIP	SUIT
AMUR	IDAHO	STATE
RATA	POSITIONED	
DRESSERS	LINKERS	
RHONE	POKE	
ASSISTS	DESERT	
LAIS	SORER	KIT
PLAT	HUT	CHAD
SEC	SITUS	NILIRE
PERCALE	PALLAS	
ORNE	LALLA	
REMOAN	LITTORAL	
EXISPERATE	YANE	
MATTERHORN	ETON	
AINAS	ONES	RENT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I ADDED A LITTLE PORCORN TO THE CHARCOAL!"

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAKLE

NEELA

PRAMTE

ECTIPP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Put the surprise answer here

(Answers tomorrow)

Answers: Jumble: DECAY, RICE, BARIUM, ROULY

Surprise: UP TO THE NECK IN HOT WATER BUT CONTINUES TO SING

BOOKS

FLIGHT INTO EGYPT: A FANTASY
By Philippe Julian. Translated from the French by J. Haylock. Viking. 248 pp. \$5.95.

THE VIVISECTOR
By Patrick White. Viking. 567 pp. \$2.95.

Reviewed by L. J. Davis

IN this charming, remarkably intelligent, and often fascinating book, Philippe Julian suggests at least one function for pornography after it has run its course as a literary fad. He simply takes it for granted, like furniture and geography. The result is a highly entertaining intellectual tour de force, that succeeds in raising some interesting questions while often seeming no heavier than a butterfly.

The story, told in the classical manner by a blind beggar, centers on a pleasure dome on the coast of the Red Sea—a fantastic anachronism in the middle of Nasser's Egypt, ruled by a woman who may or may not be either Anastasia or the Grand Duchess Olga, and inhabited by a group of people as queer as a flock of clockwork chickens, among them the senile T.E. Lawrence, Baron Corvo, the saint of seafaring Farouk, and Maurice Sachs.

Perverse and unmentionable pleasures are continually suggested, principally because it is no longer necessary in Western fiction to do so. Pornography is one of the most circumscribed of all literary genres—pretty much the same things are always happening in it, in pretty much the same way—and Julian takes our familiarity with it for granted, just as we are expected to know what a wall hanging is, or to have a rudimentary knowledge of the Russian Revolution. There is, for example, a character named Lord Spankerville—a name that speaks volumes, and which, therefore, is left to speak for itself; about the dirtiest thing his lordship does in our presence is utter an aphorism as he lounges about the place, the complete symbol of aristocratic depravity and boredom.

With a wit and lucidity that can only be described as French, Julian maneuvers his story through the present and the recent past, mingling fabrication and reality, banality and erotica, sex, politics and literature in a framework that is both blatantly fictitious and so insistent on its actuality that truth and artifice eventually emerge as equal in value. Fiction becomes reality, reality continually melts into illusion, sexes become their opposites, and because everything is both true and false at the same time, everything is therefore possible. It is a world in which total license can only exist in the absence of liberty, where everything encompasses (and sometimes is) its own opposite, where morality becomes freedom and pleasure is identical with pain. There are a number of challenging contemporary metaphors here, for those who care to look for them. At the same time the book is also that rarest of things, a good story well told. It at times one wishes the author would indulge himself a trifle less in matters that are of more interest to himself than to the reader,

there is nonetheless much to be enjoyed, and much for thought.

Reading a novel such as "Vivisector" is like drinking much warm beer: After a while you stop getting high and getting full. The book runs for 575 pages, and virtually of it takes place inside the dome of a great Australian who spends most of his either quarrelling with his tresses or seated in front of a easel.

Greatness is one of the difficult things to deal with; fiction: great writers, in seldom deal with it at all; rule, personal greatness does fare very well in the hands of serious novelistic fiction, its merciless tools of analysis and characterization, its riotous about whether a man bleed if he is cut, its conclusion, most difficult of all to say is the greatness of a tious artist, especially a painter or a composer. I have read a convincing novelistic script of a fictional painter or a non-existent piece music, and I doubt that possible to write one. Perhaps not music any more than painting, and one can not write an original painting; he can paint an original. Novelistically then, it is not sufficient for Patrick to tell us that his artist, Duffield, is great, or to show his great paintings. Novels about people, and rise or the strength of their power. White (whose previous novels include "The Tree Man") offers us some good insights on the creative process and the psychology of pain but he offers them far frequently. There is a how many times a writer expect his audience to me the repetition of what is: essentially the same scene, while luxuriously trespasses to the point where the no ceases to involve us. The is a curiously empty book.

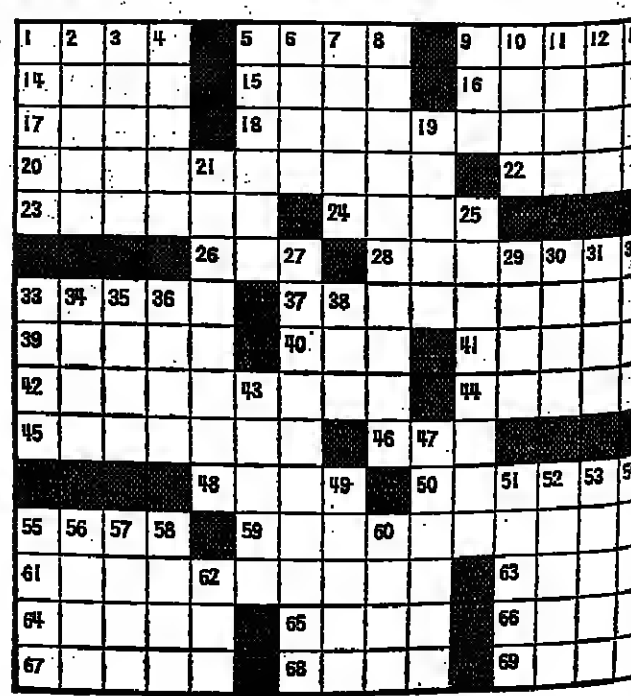
In order for a novel of length and scope to succeed must escape into the large world of its time and place a limn the character of an era, the manner of, say, Henry "Antic Hay" or Maugham, superb "Of Human Bondage" it must be a deep and profound interior study of Freud's subtlety and finesse. W achieves neither.

Length is no substitute brevity and repetition will take the place of plot. As novel progressively darkens clogs with paint, White's relentless insistence on the genu Hurtle Duffield begins to s. more and more like those in signs in California that vertise the world's largest derwater swimming pool w dow. It might be true, as I know, but it is no way write a novel.

Mr. Davis wrote these reviews for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will We

ACROSS			
1	Inclination	48 Extinct birds	21 Praise
5	Ceramic material	50 Tickets, familiarly	25 Loyal, old style
9	Studied	55 Essence	27 Boer
14	Latin spouse	59 Honest	29 Flower part
15	Crescent-shaped figure	61 Fateful time	30 Resembling suffix
16	Zola	63 Chide	31 Sniff
17	Like some gases	64 365 years	32 This, in Madras
18	With derring-do	65 Sicilian city	33 Family member
20	Collectors of a sort	66 Heinen's milieu	34 Back up
22	Hyson and others	67 Certain better	35 Sky animal
23	"... of beauty is ..."	68 Control	36 Shoe form
24	Old English poem	69 Wash, people	38 Bronze
26	Civil War initials	DOWN	
28	Style of food	1 Sac	43 Certain combination of gables
33	Sao	2 Precise	47 Certain poet, perhaps
37	Tiny Tim's notes	3 ——— Lofts	49 Fred or Lewis
39	Man's name	4 English author	51 Documents: Abbr.
40	Early car	4 Fountain of note	52 Moliere's mis
41	Spirit, Ger.	5 Spruce	53 Western range
42	Cynical one	6 Ladder feature	54 Weaver's reed
44	Banquet man	7 Prefix for pret or cession	55 Mountain pass
45	Kemal	8 Looped fabric	56 Hebrides island
46	German court	9 Zing	57 Done for
		10 Leave out	58 Large plant
		11 Lie at anchor	60 First word of French motto
		12 Logan	62 Poetic contribution
		13 Old N. African rulers	
		19 Isaac's son and others	



6 in Row and Hope Springs, Etc.

Cards Not Ready for Swan Song

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (UPI)—At least two managers feel the St. Louis Cardinals still can win the title in the National League's Eastern Division.

"All the teams are in the race," Pittsburgh's Danny Murtagh said. "Every division leader has a shot. Every team has a pop at it. This is a real tough division. Here, even the last-place team is closer to first place in the Western Division."

Red Schoendienst, the St. Louis manager, agreed with Murtagh, though he spoke more specifically about his own team.

"We're definitely still in the race," Schoendienst said. "The Cardinals have been in the lead for a while, but they're not going to let anyone else in."

To support his contention, he pointed to the Cardinals' 1964 season, when he was a coach with St. Louis. At this same point in the

season, the Cardinals were tied for fifth (in a ten-team league), 7 1/2 games from first. By the end of the season they had made up those games and won the pennant.

Eight now, in a six-team division, they're fifth and 9 1/2 games back.

Lost 17 of 19

It was just about a week ago that the Cardinals were emerging from a streak in which they had lost 17 of 19 and had fallen into sixth. But now they've won six straight and await the Mets for a pair of games tonight and tomorrow.

In their latest victory, the Cardinals took a 3-0 lead before Jerry Reuss weakened, allowed a couple of runs and needed relief help from Chuck Taylor in the seventh.

Julian Javier got St. Louis started with a run-scoring single in the first, Carl Taylor hit a home run in the third and Richie Allen tripled home a run in the fifth. In Montreal, meanwhile, the

Pirates stayed ahead of the Mets as Bob Veale pitched one of his few strong games this year—a six-hitter that brought him his first victory since July 7.

Bob Robertson figured in both the Expos' and the Pirates' scoring. The first baseman made an error that helped Montreal score two runs in the first inning, but he tied the game with a two-run homer in the fourth and singled across a run in the sixth.

Braves 6, Astros 1

Atlanta beat Houston, 6-1, as Pat Jarvis limited the Astros to two hits before needing assistance from Hoyt Wilhelm in the ninth. Before leaving, Jarvis singled twice, driving in one run and scoring another.

Reds 12, Padres 1

Jim Merritt gained his 18th victory and Johnny Bench drove in four runs with a homer and a single as Cincinnati thumped San Diego, 12-1. Bench raised his homer and run-batted-in totals to 37 and 107.

Giants 11, Dodgers 4

San Francisco battered Los Angeles, 11-4, behind Juan Marchante's third straight complete game. Dick Dietz, Willie Mays and Willie McCovey supported Marchante with homers, good for seven runs.

Orioles 6, Red Sox 2

Dave McNally became Baltimore's third 15-game winner by pitching a six-hitter in his team's 5-2 triumph over Boston. Paul Blair drove in three runs with two homers and a single and Dave Johnson added a two-run single.

Twins 5, Brewers 2

Bert Blyleven struck out 12, high for the team this season, and drove in his first major league run, leading Minnesota to a 5-2 triumph over Milwaukee. Rich Reese knocked in two more runs with a single and a double.

White Sox 2, Royals 1

Tommy John posted a team high number of strikeouts—eight—as Chicago won, 2-1, over Kansas City. Syd O'Brien's homer was the decisive run.

Senators 4, Tigers 1

Amelio Rodriguez's three-run homer off Denny McLain powered Washington to a 4-1 victory over Detroit. Jackie Brown, a last-minute substitute for ailing George Brunet, and David Knowles combined for a three-hitter.

Athletics 4, Angels 3

John Odom, after a six-week stay on the disabled list, blanketed the Angels on two hits in five innings, helping Oakland to a 4-3 victory over California.

Indians 6, Yankees 1

Yada Pinson belted a two-run homer and Larry Brown singled home two more to help Steve Garvey record his fifth straight victory since being recalled from the minors as Cleveland defeated New York, 6-1.

Full-Time Phenom Status For Mets' Part-Timer Ryan

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (UPI)—John Ryan, who pitched the New York Mets to a 4-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs here yesterday, may be the most spectacular part-timer in baseball.

The 23-year-old veterinary student from Texas allowed only three hits, struck out 13 batters and was 3 over-pitching, not only three of the 27 Chicago outs required the services of the Mets' outfielders.

His strongest ally, outside of the cool air, was Dave Marshall, another part-time employee. Marshall, who is suffering from a strained leg muscle, and did the old underdog-rises-to-the-occasion trick with a pair of doubles that brought some three runs.

Blisters and Uncle Sam

While all this was going on, Ryan's reputation as a full-time phenomenon was not suffering. He

pitched only part of the time for the Mets for several seasons. When he joined them three years ago, his rocket fastball caused blisters on his fingers. He also flew to Texas one weekend a month for Army reserve duty, and recently did a two-week hitch. And his father's illness and death last month caused him to be absent again.

As a result of all the problems, Ryan has never pitched a full season in six years of professional baseball. As a Met, he has completed only ten games in three years (Tom Seaver has completed 16 already this year). In the last six weeks alone, he had started only one game before yesterday and had not won since June 24.

But his cannonball serve was always in the picture, which was lucky for the Mets because their pitching has grown a bit frayed this season. Before his three-hitter against the Cubs yesterday, Ryan delivered a one-hitter against Philadelphia, a pair of two-hitters against Los Angeles and Chicago and a three-hitter against San Francisco.

Ryan's efforts yesterday enabled him to reach the 500 plateau with a 6-4 won-lost record.

Tommy Agee set a Mets record by stealing his 24th base.

Britain Notes Concern Over Moore Incident

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The British government called on Colombia today to spell out charges against English soccer captain Bobby Moore—the man still under allegations of shoplifting a \$1,400 bracelet from a store in Bogota on the eve of the World Cup.

The cloud hung over Moore during the World Cup matches in Mexico City in June. He had been held in Bogota for five days while charges were investigated, then released after denying the charges.

After the World Cup he returned to England and it seemed that the incident had been dropped, but a Bogota prosecutor said this week he thought there was enough evidence to order Moore to trial and the issues were sent to a Colombian judge for a ruling on whether the case would be pressed.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said today the British Ambassador in Colombia, Tom Rogers, had again expressed the government's concern over the Moore case. The spokesman said facts on the case had been sent to the Foreign Office for study.

305 Hitter Banned for Hair Length

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Philadelphia Phillies are involved in a hairy problem.

Hank McGraw, a catcher-first baseman of the Eugene Emeralds in the Pacific Coast League, has been suspended because Manager Lou Kalm felt McGraw's hair length violated a conduct and grooming code handed down by Eugene's parent club, the Phillies.

The hair case is growing because the Major League Baseball Players Association is backing McGraw, a 305 hitter who had 14 home runs and 49 RBIs when he was suspended three weeks ago.

"This is a question of concern to the major league players," said Richard Moore, counsel to the association.

"The reason the association undertook this case was because the Eugene manager apparently was following policies of the Phillies. As I understand it, what happened is outrageous. There is nothing offensive about his hair length and it doesn't violate his contract."

A formal appeal has been sent to Phil Pilon, president of the National Association, the governing body of the minor leagues.

Tuesday's Line Scores

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Montreal	000	000	0-3 0 0
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